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A One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody Across Canada

Steven Bittle, Nathalie Quann, Tina Hattem and Danielle Muise

March 2002

Research and Statistics Division

Youth Justice Policy

Department of Justice Canada

The views expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of the Department of Justice Canada.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE CANADA

Youth Justice Research

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Canada

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104-05971/

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Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank all of the jurisdictions for their input, work and guidance in helping develop and gather the information for the One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody. In particular, we would like to thank the following individuals who took part in several conference calls and individual discussions in preparation for this study: Marvin McNutt (Newfoundland); Phil Arbing (Prince Edward Island); Mona Lynch (Nova Scotia); David McLean (New Brunswick); Claude Perrault (Quebec); Lee Tustin and Glenn Semple (Ontario); Don Mathieson (Manitoba); Tom Strickland (Saskatchewan); Kevin O'Brien (Alberta); Alan Markwart (British Columbia); Paddy Colfer (Yukon); Robert Cook (Northwest Territories); Ron McCormick (Nunavut).

The contributions of the staff in Research and Statistics and Youth Justice Policy at the Department of Justice Canada are also appreciated.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Various Canadian studies indicate that Aboriginal youth are overrepresented at every stage of the criminal justice process. In many jurisdictions, the proportion of Aboriginal youth in custody far outstrips their representation within the overall population. As a result, critics charge that the criminal justice system fails to meet the needs of these youth.[1]

The overrepresentation of Aboriginal youth within the criminal justice system poses important challenges for the Youth Justice Renewal Strategy. The Youth Justice Policy Team (YJPT) at the Department of Justice Canada recognizes that strategically targeted, community-based programs are needed to reduce Aboriginal youths' involvement in the system. To help achieve this goal, the YJPT requested that the Research and Statistics Division collect information to help direct financial and other resources to reduce the number of Aboriginal youth in custody and to support their reintegration into the community. Specifically, the YJPT had an interest in determining the following:

- where Aboriginal youth lived before being charged or committing their offence;
- where they committed or allegedly committed their offence; and
- where they plan to relocate upon release from custody.

1.2 Data Collection Process

During March 2000, the Research and Statistics Division contacted provincial and territorial officials to solicit their support for a one-day snapshot of Aboriginal youth in provincial and territorial custody facilities (open, closed and remand). All agreed to participate.

The jurisdictions and the Division in consultation with the YJPT developed the research plan and data collection forms. The jurisdictions proposed that additional data be collected to enhance the value of the Snapshot, as reflected in the two Snapshot components described here:

1. The *Facility Information Form* was completed for each facility that held Aboriginal youth on Snapshot day; it listed questions about the location and nature of the facilities (e.g., foster or group home, culturally based camp), the type(s) of custody provided (e.g., open, secure or remand), the gender of the youth in the facilities, and the total number of permanent beds.

2. The *Data Collection Form* was completed for each Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day. It provides information on the three initial Snapshot questions (where youth lived before being charged or committing their offence, where they committed or allegedly committed their offence, and where they plan to relocate upon release from custody), as well as information on their age, gender, Aboriginal origin (e.g., First Nations, Inuit, Métis), status, primary language and most serious charge or conviction information.[2]

The jurisdictions agreed to collect the data on which the Snapshot is based using a combination of manual file reviews, extractions from automated systems (where possible) and interviews with youth (conducted by institutional staff), where required.

Most of the jurisdictions conducted the Snapshot on May 10, 2000. For logistical reasons, Ontario and New Brunswick conducted the Snapshot on June 16, 2000 and May 24, 2000, respectively.

1.3 Self-reported Data

The primary focus of this study was the three initial Snapshot questions. To facilitate collecting this information, Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day indicated to facility staff where they had spent the longest period of time during the two years preceding their current admission, where they committed or allegedly committed their offence, and where they plan to relocate upon release. For each of these questions, the youth provided the name of the place, the province and "location type"—i.e., whether it was an Aboriginal reserve, Inuit community, town, city or "other" type of community.

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[1] For a more detailed examination of these issues, see Fisher and Janetti (1991) "Aboriginal Youth in the Criminal Justice System" in *Issues and Perspectives on Young Offenders in Canada* (ed.) John Winterdyk. Harcourt Brace Canada. Hamilton and Sinclair (1991) *Report of the Aboriginal Justice Inquiry of Manitoba, Volume 1: The Justice System and Aboriginal People.*

[2] See Appendix "A" for the Facility Information and Data Collection Forms

Information regarding name of place and location type was cross-referenced with Statistics Canada census information. The description of each community in the study was compared with descriptions of the same communities in the census. Through this process, it was determined that most Aboriginal youth (98%) in the Snapshot used similar location descriptions as Statistics Canada (e.g., both the youth and Statistics Canada similarly described the location as a town, city or reserve).[3]

1.4 Considerations/Limitations

This report provides national highlights as well as detailed information by jurisdiction about the variables included in the data collection forms. However, there are several issues and limitations to consider when reading this report.

- Data gleaned from the Snapshot are not necessarily representative of Aboriginal in custody on any given day—they do not necessarily reflect average custodial levels. Due to fluctuations in custodial admission levels, the Snapshot may have produced different results if it had been administered on another date.
- This study does not provide information concerning youth serving non-custodial sentences. Further research is needed to collect geographic (e.g., the initial Snapshot questions) and other information concerning these youth.
- The Snapshot findings do not provide information on Aboriginal youths' experiences and needs while in custody or on release. Accordingly, the jurisdictions have expressed an interest in supporting more in-depth, qualitative research with Aboriginal youth to enable them to voice their experiences and needs. Such research would further inform the necessary steps for supporting their reintegration into the communities and reducing the number of Aboriginal youth in custody.
- This study does not include information concerning the overrepresentation of Aboriginal youth in custody. It includes only facilities with Aboriginal youth on Snapshot day, and information was provided about these youth only. Therefore, we were unable to compare the number of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day. Including non-Aboriginal youth was beyond the scope of the study (as the purpose was to gain information about the three initial Snapshot questions) and would have contributed to respondent burden (i.e., it would have increased the number of file reviews for the jurisdictions).
- Finally, there are limitations associated with the self-reported information in this report. For instance, each Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day was asked where he or she plans to relocate upon release from custody. However, within a Snapshot methodology, there is no way to determine if the youth will actually move to these locations when released.

1.5 1996 Census Data[4]

Information on the number of youth from the various locations (e.g., specific city, town or reserve) who were in custody on Snapshot day must be considered in light of the total number of youth from these locations. Accordingly, this report includes 1996 Census population data to provide a better sense of the proportion of Aboriginal youth from specific locations who were incarcerated on Snapshot day.

The census data includes the 12-17 year old Aboriginal population in every community identified by the Snapshot respondents. The *1996 Census Dictionary—Final Edition* defines Aboriginal people as those persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group—North American Indian, Métis or Inuit

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[3] Comparisons between respondents' answers and census information occurred at the city, town and reserve level. However, in some instances, we had to make "approximate" comparisons (e.g., if a respondent indicated "town" and the census information stated "village", then the answers were considered "comparable").

[4] The 1996 Census data is the most recent information available from Statistics Canada.

(Eskimo)—and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian as defined by the Indian Act of Canada and/or who were members of an Indian Band or First Nation.[5]

1.6 Limitations of the Census Data

The 1996 Census data is subject to coverage, non-response and sampling errors. Therefore, the information provided for the Snapshot should be interpreted with caution. Please see Appendix "B" for detailed information about the limitations of census data (information provided by Statistics Canada).

Other considerations when using census data to interpret information gleaned from the Snapshot include the following:

- Communities with a Snapshot population of less than five were not analyzed. These low figures compromise confidentiality and are susceptible to large fluctuations when calculating proportions.
- Caution must be used when interpreting census information in relation to the number of Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day, as small changes in the number of youth in custody may produce large fluctuations when calculating proportions (e.g., 5 youth in a location with 10 Aboriginal youth, compared to 5 youth in a location with 100 Aboriginal youth).
- There is no way to determine where the youth in the Snapshot resided when the 1996 Census was conducted. (Many Snapshot youth were less than 12 years of age at the time.) Consequently, it is difficult to determine if the distribution of Aboriginal youth has changed within the last four years. Therefore, the proportions provided within this study should be interpreted with caution.
- Some youth included in the Snapshot are over 18 years of age, while the census data includes only Aboriginal youth between the ages of 12 and 17. Therefore, the proportions provided in this report should be interpreted with caution.

Overall, the information contained in this report will provide some context concerning the initial Snapshot questions (where youth lived, where they committed or allegedly committed their offence, and where they plan to relocate) in addition to other information (e.g., demographic information and offence types). However, due to limitations with the data, the results must be interpreted with caution and are best understood in conjunction with other sources of information (e.g., other research or consultation with jurisdictional and community representatives as to the nature and extent of Aboriginal youth involvement with the criminal justice system).

1.7 Report Structure

This report contains 10 Chapters. Chapter 2 provides a national overview of the Snapshot results. Chapters 3 to 10 describe the Snapshot results for the provinces and territories. Due to low numbers of Aboriginal youth in the territories and the Atlantic Provinces, these have been combined as the Territories (Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut) and the Atlantic (Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick).

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[5] Statistics Canada (1999). *1996 Census Dictionary—Final Edition.* (Cat. No. 92-351-UIE). Ottawa ON. 5-8.

2.0 National Overview

2.1 Introduction

We received data from 10 provinces and 3 territories for 1,148 Aboriginal youth in custody (open, secure or remand) on Snapshot day. Statistics Canada census data (1996) reveals there are 95,120 Aboriginal youth between 12 and 17 years of age living in Canada. The Aboriginal youth in the Snapshot represent 1% of this total population.

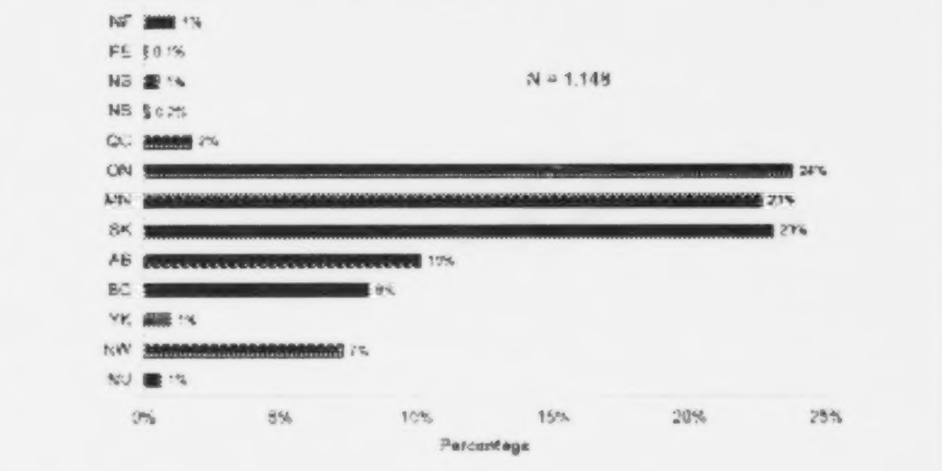
Figure 2.1 reports the percentage of Aboriginal youth in custody by province/territory. Ontario had the largest proportion of Aboriginal youth in custody (24%), followed by Saskatchewan (23%) and Manitoba (23%). Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Nunavut had the smallest proportions of Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day (each accounted for 1% or less).

On Snapshot day, there were 228 open and secure facilities in Canada with Aboriginal youth on register. The province with the largest number of facilities was Ontario (N=109 or 38%), followed by Saskatchewan (N=50 or 22%), Quebec (N=16 or 7%) and Manitoba (N=15 or 7%).

The total operational capacity (the number of permanent youth beds in each facility) of the facilities included in the Snapshot was 5,797. The largest proportion of permanent beds was in Ontario (34%), followed by Manitoba (24%), Quebec (14%) and Saskatchewan (8%). Aboriginal youth included in the Snapshot occupied one fifth (20%) of the total number of beds within the participating facilities.[1]

The custodial facilities included in this study varied with respect to types of custody provided (e.g., secure, open or remand), description (e.g., group home, treatment centre and boot camp) and whether they housed male and/or female youth. Similar proportions of Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day were in secure and open custody (42% and 40%, respectively), while 27% were on remand.[2] Of the 1,148 youth included in the Snapshot, 9% (N=103) were serving a combination sentence (e.g., secure and remand, open and remand,

FIGURE 2.1 PERCENTAGE OF ABORIGINAL YOUTH IN CUSTODY BY PROVINCE/TERRITORY



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001)
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada

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[1] We were unable to calculate the total number of permanent beds in each jurisdiction because facilities without Aboriginal youth on Snapshot day did not participate in the study.

[2] Total equals more than 100% because some youth were serving combination sentences (e.g., secure custody and remand).

or open and secure). Of the remaining 1,045 youth, similar proportions were serving a secure and open sentence only (37% and 35%, respectively), while 27% were on remand only.[3]

Figure 2.2 describes the types of facilities in which Aboriginal youth were registered on Snapshot day. The most common facility description was secure/open and detention/custody centre (48%), followed by foster/community home (26%) and group home (13%).

Most of the facilities were male only (51%), followed by co-ed (44%) and female only (5%).

2.2 Demographic Information

Across Canada on Snapshot day, 8 in 10 Aboriginal youth (82%) in custody were male. Figure 2.3 and Table 2.1 describe the gender and age distribution of Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day (see end of chapter for all tables). The largest proportion of Aboriginal youth was between 16 and 17 years of age (52%), followed by those between 14 and 15 years of age (29%), 18 years of age and older (16%), and 12–13 years old (4%). The median age was 16.

These age-related patterns held for both gender groups. However, Aboriginal males tended to be older than Aboriginal females. Males were more often found among those 16–17 years of age (52% versus 49% for females), while females figured more prominently among those 14–15 years of age (38% versus 26% for males).

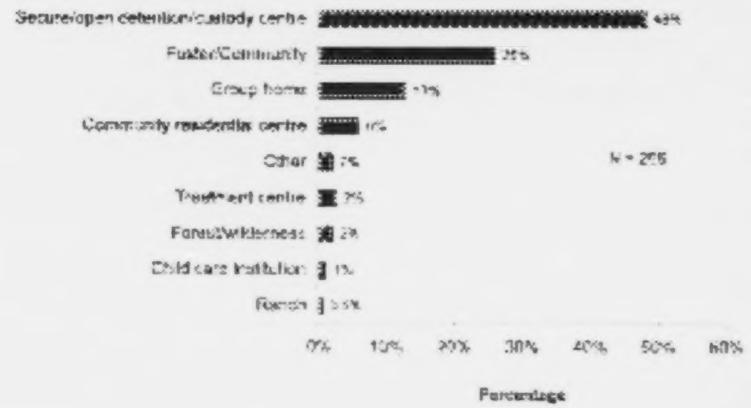
More than three quarters (78%) of the Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day were First Nations/North American Aboriginal, while 17% were Métis, 3% were Inuit and 2% were Inuvialuit. Of the youth who reported First Nations/North American Aboriginal origin, 90% were Status Indians (see Table 2.1).

Virtually all of the Aboriginal youth spoke English (97%), while 21% were bilingual (e.g., they also spoke an Aboriginal language such as Mi'k Maq or Cree—see Table 2.1). Less than 1% of the youth in custody on Snapshot day spoke an Aboriginal language only.

2.3 Most Serious Offence

Figure 2.4 and Table 2.2 describe the most serious offences (MSO) attributed to Aboriginal youth on Snapshot day. The largest proportion of Aboriginal youth in open or secure custody was found guilty of a property offence (48%), followed by offences against the person (38%), other *Criminal Code* offences (11%), Federal and Provincial Statutes (2%) and drug offences (1%) (see Table 2.2).

FIGURE 2.2 FACILITY TYPE



Data was missing for 22 facilities.
Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada

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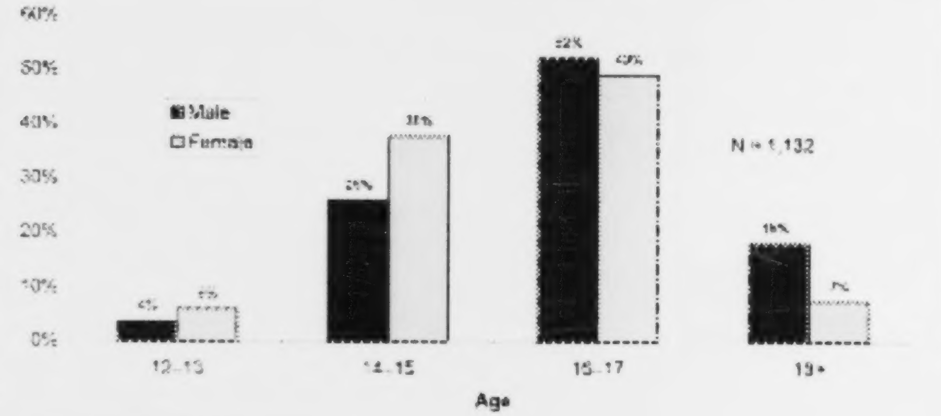
[3] Data were missing for 9 youth.

FIGURE 2.3 AGE AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF ABORIGINAL YOUTH IN CUSTODY ON SNAPSHOT DAY



Data was unavailable for 16 youth.
Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001)
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada

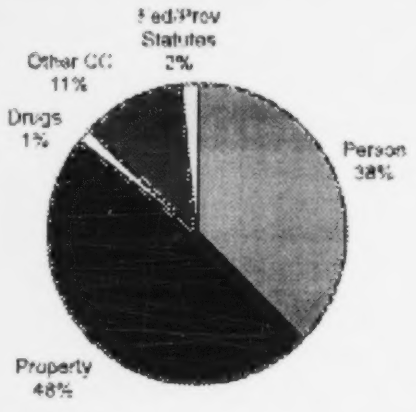
Of those found guilty of an offence against the person, 27% were convicted for robbery, while 20% were convicted for assault, and 19% were convicted for assault with a weapon/causing bodily harm. Of those with a property-related MSO, the largest proportion committed break and enter (60%), while 26% committed theft (see Table 2.3).

More male than female Aboriginal youth were convicted of property-related offences (52% versus 31%). But more female than male Aboriginal youth were convicted of an offence against the person (45% versus 36%). Females were more likely than males to have a most serious offence in the "other *Criminal Code*" category (19% and 10%, respectively) (see Table 2.2).

Although more females than males were convicted of a crime against the person, the data suggests that males committed more serious offences. For instance, males were most likely to be guilty of robbery, while females were most likely to have committed an assault. (See Appendix A for more information on the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics' Seriousness Index). Of the males guilty of a crime against the person, most were convicted of robbery (29%), followed by assault (18%) and assault with a weapon/causing bodily harm (17%). By comparison, 28% of the females convicted of a crime against the person were guilty of assault with a weapon/causing bodily harm, followed by assault (25%) and robbery (23%) (see Table 2.3).

Table 2.4 reports on the relationship between most serious offence type and age. Older youth tended to have been found guilty of a crime against the person, while younger youth tended to have a property-related MSO. Almost half (47%) of those 18 years of age or older had an MSO for a crime against the person, compared to 38% of the 17–18 year olds, 33% of the 14–15 year olds, and 19% of those between 12 and 13 years of age. Meanwhile,

FIGURE 2.4 MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE— OPEN AND SECURE CUSTODY



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

more than two thirds (67%) of those between 12 and 13 years of age had an MSO for a property-related offence, compared to 50% of the 14–15 year olds, 47% of the 16–17 year olds, and 44% of those 18 years of age and older. However, the finding that older youth were most likely to be guilty of a crime against the person is not surprising given that these offences typically receive longer sentences—which explains why those 18 years of age and older are still in a youth facility.

Figure 2.5 describes the distribution of MSO for those serving an open and secure sentence. A larger proportion of those serving a secure sentence than those serving an open sentence had a crime against the person MSO (40% versus 35%, respectively). Meanwhile, a larger proportion of those in open than closed custody had a property-related MSO (52% versus 47%, respectively).

2.4 Most Serious Charge

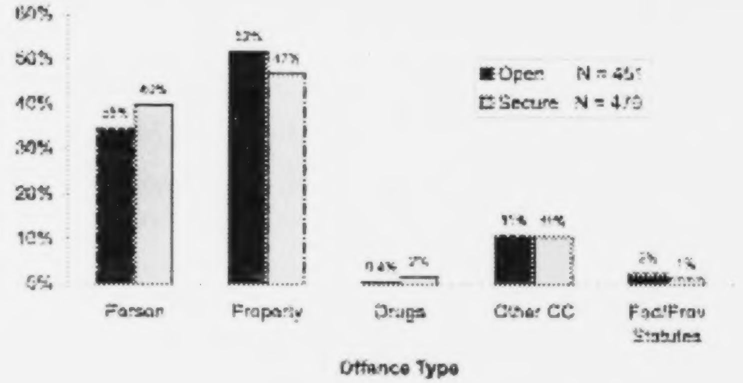
Figure 2.6 and Table 2.2 describe the most serious charge/alleged offence (MSC) committed by Aboriginal youth serving remand on Snapshot day. In comparison to the MSO analysis, youth on remand were more likely to be associated with a crime against the person. The same proportion of Aboriginal youth serving remand was charged with a property offence and an offence against the person (39% each), followed by other *Criminal Code* offences (18%), other Federal and Provincial Statutes (3%), and drug offences (1%).[4]

Of those charged with an offence against the person, 21% were charged with assault with a weapon/causing bodily harm, 20% for robbery and 19% for assault. Of those charged for a property-related offence, half (50%) were charged with break and enter, while 25% were charged with theft (see Table 2.3).

More male than female Aboriginal youth were charged with property-related offences (45% versus 19%). But more female than male Aboriginal youth were charged with an offence against the person (51% versus 35%). Females were more likely than males to be charged with other *Criminal Code* offences (28% and 14%, respectively) (see Table 2.2).

Similar to the analysis of MSO, males were more likely to be charged with robbery, while females were more likely to be charged with assault. Of the males charged with an offence against the person, most were charged with robbery (25%), followed by assault with a weapon/causing bodily harm (23%) and murder/attempted murder (19%). In comparison, 31% of the females charged with a crime against the person were charged with assault, followed by 29% who were charged with aggravated assault (see Table 2.3).

FIGURE 2.5 MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE—OPEN OR SECURE CUSTODY



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

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[4] The analysis of MSC involves much smaller numbers in comparison to MSO. Therefore, the figures in this section are more susceptible to large fluctuations when calculating proportions.

Table 2.4 illustrates the relationship between most serious charge (MSC) and age. Contrary to the analysis of age and MSO, there is some evidence to suggest that younger youth were as likely as older youth to be charged with a crime against the person, while older youth were more likely to be charged with a property offence. Forty-four per cent (44%) of the 12-13 year olds had an MSC for a crime against the person compared to 42% of the 16-17 year olds, 47% of those 18 years of age and older, and 30% of the 14-15 year olds. Meanwhile, 49% of the 14-15 year olds had an MSC for a property-related offence, compared to 37% of the 16-17 year olds, 30% of those 18 years of age and older, and 28% of the 12-13 year olds. However, due to small cell sizes, these results must be interpreted with caution.

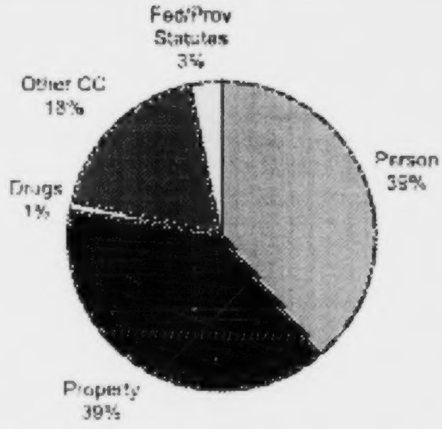
2.5 Sentence Length

Figure 2.7 and Table 2.5 describe the various sentence lengths being served by Aboriginal youth included in the Snapshot. Eighteen per cent (18%) (each) of youth were sentenced to custody for 150-199 days or 300-399 days, while 16% were sentenced to 50-99 days. Almost half (48%) of the youth were sentenced to 1-199 days. Meanwhile, two thirds (66%) of the youth were sentenced to 1-299 days. The median custody length was 213 days.

More females than males were sentenced to custody for less than 99 days (58% versus 39%). In fact, 77% of the females were sentenced to 199 days or less compared to 59% of the males.

Older youth tended to serve longer sentences compared to younger youth. For instance, 62% of those 18 years of age and older were serving a sentence for 200 days or more compared to 59% of the 16-17 year olds, 35% of the 14-15 year olds, and 20% of the 12-13 year olds. Meanwhile, 59% of the 12-13 year olds were serving a sentence of 99 days or less compared to 32% of the 14-15 year olds, 18% of the 16-17 year olds, and 13% of those 18 years of age and older. However, the fact that older youth were serving longer sentences than younger youth was expected, given that older youth were most likely to have an MSO or MSC for a crime against the person—offences that typically receive longer sentences. This also explains why someone over the age of 18 is still in a youth facility (see Table 2.5).

FIGURE 2.6 MOST SERIOUS CHARGE—REMAND



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001)
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

2.6 Geographic Questions

The following section describes where Aboriginal youth included in the Snapshot spent most of their time during the two years before their current admission, where they committed their offence, and where they plan to relocate. Respondents answered these questions by indicating whether they were in (or plan to be in) a city, town, reserve or another location.

Overall, the majority of Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day indicated that they were in a city, regardless of the question. This "urban" phenomenon is not surprising given that many Canadian cities—especially in the western provinces—have large Aboriginal populations.

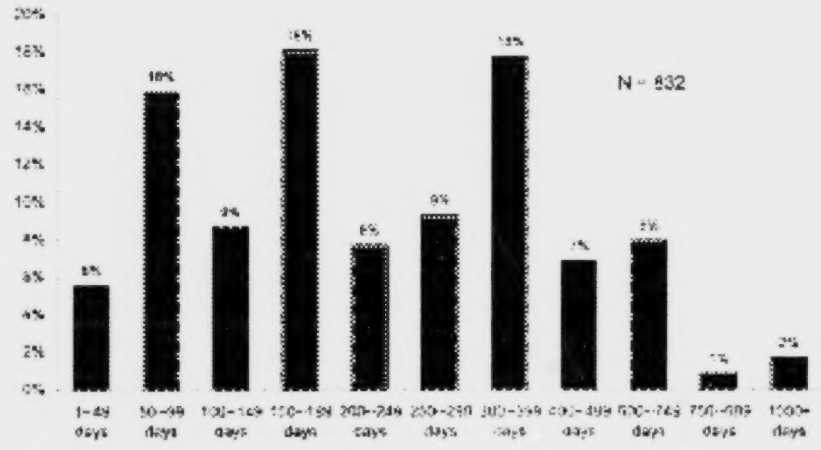
2.6.1 Where the Youth Lived Preceding Their Current Admission

Figure 2.8 and Table 2.6 describe where the youth included in the Snapshot spent most of their time during the two years before their admission. Overall, more than half (53%) lived in a city, while 23% lived on an Aboriginal reserve and 21% lived in a town. One per cent (1%) lived in an Inuit community.

Table 2.6 reports the relationship between age and where the youth spent most of their time during the two years before their current admission. In general, older youth were more likely than younger youth to have lived on a reserve, while younger youth were more likely than older youth to have lived in a city.

A slightly larger proportion of 12-13 (57%) and 14-15 year olds (57%) lived in a city during the two years before their current admission, when compared to

FIGURE 2.7 SENTENCE LENGTH BEING SERVED ON SNAPSHOT DAY



Sentence Length Data was missing for 9 youth.
Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

16–17 year olds (50%) and those who were 18 years of age or older (52%). More than one quarter (28%) of those 18 years of age or older lived on a reserve during the two years before their current admission, followed by 12–13 and 16–17 year olds (24% each) and 14–15 year olds (17%). More than one fifth (24%) of the 14–15 year olds lived in a town during the two years before their current admission, followed by 16–17 year olds (22%), 12–13 year olds (17%) and those 18 years of age or older (16%) (see Table 2.6).

More females than males spent a majority of their time during the two years before their current admission in a city (63% versus 50%). Meanwhile, 22% of the males versus 15% of the females lived in a town, and 24% of the males and 19% of the females lived on a reserve (see Table 2.7).

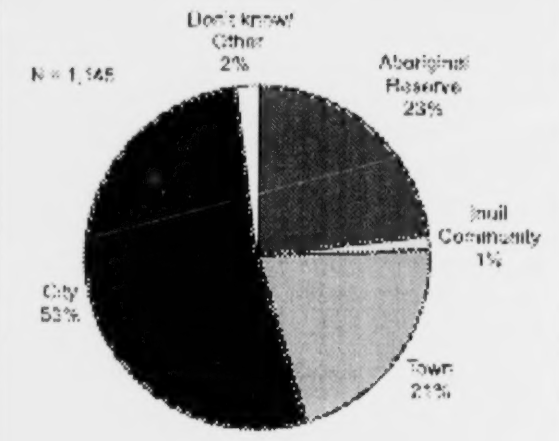
Examining MSOs suggests that youth who lived on a reserve were equally likely to have an MSO for a crime against the person or a property crime, while youth who lived in a city or a town were most likely to have committed a property-related offence. Of those who lived on a reserve most of the time before their current admission, 45% (each) were guilty of a property crime and a crime against the person, while 8% were guilty of other *Criminal Code* offences. In comparison, 57% of those who lived in a town most of the time before their current admission were guilty of a property-related offence, while 31% were guilty of a crime against the person, and 7% were guilty of other *Criminal Code* offences. Similarly, of the youth who lived in a city, 45% had an MSO for a property-related offence, while 37% were guilty of a crime against the person, and 14% for other *Criminal Code* offences (see Table 2.8).

As with MSO, youth who lived on a reserve were most likely to have an MSC for a crime against the person, while those who lived in a city or town were most likely to have a property-related MSC. Forty-seven per cent (47%) of those who lived on a reserve had an MSC for a crime against the person, followed by 37% charged with a property crime, and 12% charged with other *Criminal Code* offences. Similar proportions of those who lived in a town had an MSC for a crime against the person and a property crime (39% and 42%, respectively), followed by 13% charged with other *Criminal Code* offences. Finally, 40% of those who lived in city had an MSC for a property crime, followed by 35% who were charged with a crime against the person, and 21% for other *Criminal Code* offences (see Table 2.9).

2.6.2 Where the Offence was Committed/Allegedly Committed

Figure 2.9 and Table 2.6 describe where the Snapshot youth committed or allegedly committed the offence for their current admission. Almost three fifths (58%) of

FIGURE 2.8 PRE-CUSTODY LOCATION



Data missing for three youth.
Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

Aboriginal youth committed or allegedly committed the offence for their current admission in a city, compared to 23% in a town and 17% on an Aboriginal reserve. One per cent (1%) committed or allegedly committed the offence in an Inuit community.

A slightly larger proportion of 14–15 year olds (60%) than 12–13 year olds (57%), 16–17 year olds (55%) and those 18 years of age or older (55%) committed or allegedly committed the offence for their current admission in a city. Similar proportions of all age groups committed or allegedly committed the offence for their current admission in a town. Twelve per cent (12%) of the 14–15 year olds committed or allegedly committed the offence on a reserve compared to 19% of the 16–17 year olds, 19% of the 12–13 year olds and 20% those 18 years of age and over (see Table 2.6).

More females than males committed or allegedly committed the offence for their current admission in a city (66% versus 55%). Meanwhile, 24% of the males versus 17% of the females committed or allegedly committed their offence in a town, and 18% of the males and 14% of the females on a reserve (see Table 2.7).

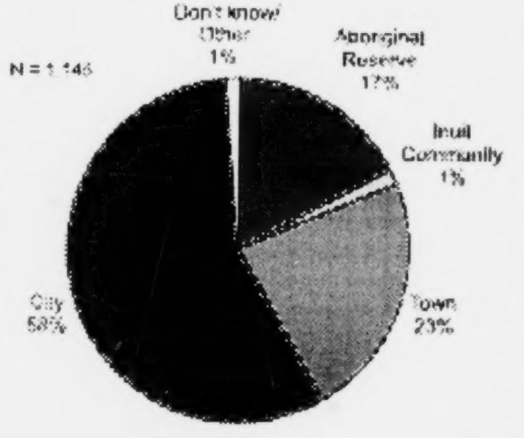
An examination of where the youth were when they committed their most serious offence reveals that those who were on a reserve were most likely to commit an offence against the person, while youth in a town or city were most likely to have a property-related MSO. Of the youth who committed their MSO on a reserve, most (47%) were guilty of a crime against the person, compared to 38% of the youth who committed a similar offence in a city and 31% in a town. Conversely, of the youth who committed their MSO in a city or town, the largest proportions (46% and 58%, respectively) were guilty of a property offence, compared to 42% of the youth who committed a property offence on a reserve (see Table 2.8).

An examination of where the youth on remand were when they were charged reveals that those on a reserve were most likely to have been charged with a crime against the person. Of the youth who received their MSC on a reserve, 48% were charged with a crime against the person, while 44% of the youth who lived in a town and 35% of those who lived in a city were charged with a similar offence. Similar proportions of youth who lived in a city, town or on a reserve were charged with a property-related offence (39%, 38% and 40%, respectively—see Table 2.9).

2.6.3 Where the Youth Plan to Relocate Upon Release

Figure 2.10 and Table 2.6 describe where the Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day plan to relocate upon release. More than half (55%) of Aboriginal youth plan to

FIGURE 2.9 LOCATION WHERE THE OFFENCE WAS COMMITTED OR ALLEGEDLY COMMITTED



Data missing for three youth.
Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

relocate to a city, compared to 21% who plan to relocate to an Aboriginal reserve, and 20% to a town. One per cent (1%) plan to relocate to an Inuit community.

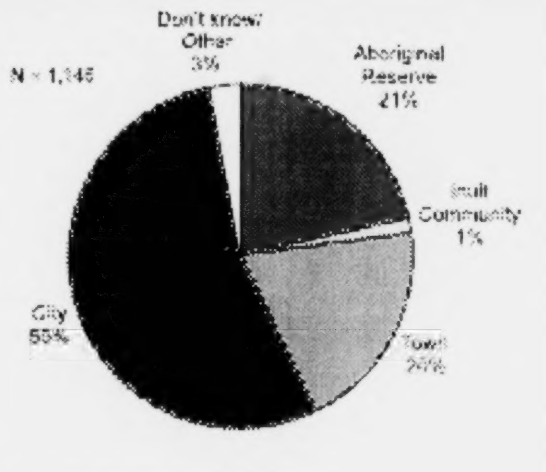
Older youth were slightly more likely than younger youth to indicate that they plan to relocate to an Aboriginal reserve upon release from custody. Almost one quarter of those 18 years of age and older (24%) and 23% of those 16–17 years of age plan to relocate to a reserve, compared to 17% of the 14–15 year olds and 22% of the 12–13 year olds. In comparison, younger youth were more likely than older youth to indicate that they plan to relocate to a town. Over one quarter (28%) of the 12–13 year olds plan to relocate to a town compared to 21% of the 16–17 year olds, 20% of the 14–15 year olds and 16% of those 18 years of age and older. Three fifths (60%) of the 14–15 year olds plan to relocate to a city, compared to 51% of the 16–17 year olds, 54% of those 18 years of age and older, and 50% of the 12–13 year olds (see Table 2.6).

More females than males plan to relocate to a city upon release (65% versus 52%). Meanwhile, 21% of the males versus 14% of the females plan to relocate to a town, and 22% of the males and 18% of the females plan to relocate on a reserve (see Table 2.7).

An examination of MSO and relocation plans reveals that most of those planning to relocate to a reserve had a crime against the person MSO (46%). On the other hand, most of those planning to relocate to a city or town were guilty of a property-related crime (46% and 55%, respectively) (see Table 2.8).

A similar pattern emerges when examining relocation plans and most serious charges. Most of those planning to relocate to a reserve were charged with a crime against the person (48%), while the majority of those planning to relocate to a city or town had a property-related MSC (40% and 46%, respectively) (see Table 2.9).

FIGURE 2.10 RELOCATION PLANS



Data missing for 2 youth.
Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

2.7 Mobility Patterns

The previous section reveals that Aboriginal youth included in the Snapshot were most likely to have lived in a city for the two years before their current admission, committed or allegedly committed their offence in a city, and plan to relocate to a city. However, the section does not reveal mobility patterns across the three main Snapshot questions. For instance, of the youth who lived in a city before their current admission, what proportion committed their offence in a city, and what proportion committed their offence in a different location (e.g., reserve or town)?

To address this question, the respondents' answers were examined across the three main Snapshot questions (from where they lived, to where they committed or allegedly committed their offence and where they plan to relocate). Overall, the analysis reveals little mobility—a majority of youth remained in the same location type across the three main Snapshot questions.[5] Youth who lived in a city were most likely to have committed or allegedly committed their offence in a city and plan to relocate to a city.

Of the 261 Aboriginal youth who indicated that they spent a majority of time during the two years before their current admission on a reserve, most (61%) also committed or allegedly committed their offence on a reserve and plan to relocate to a reserve. Eleven per cent (11%) of Aboriginal youth lived on a reserve, committed or allegedly committed their offence in a town and plan to relocate to a reserve. This was followed by those who lived on a reserve, committed or allegedly committed their offence in a city and plan to relocate to a reserve (10%).

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[5] This analysis was conducted at the city, town and reserve level and does not account for movement across specific locations (e.g., whether a youth committed his or her offence in city "A" and plans to relocate to city "B").

A majority of youth (N=173 or 72%) who lived in a town most of the time during the two years before their current admission also committed or allegedly committed their offence in a town and plan to relocate to a town. In comparison, 8% (N=19) lived in a town, committed or allegedly committed their offence in a city and plan to relocate to a town. Five per cent (5%) (N=12) lived in a town, committed or allegedly committed their offence in a city and plan to relocate to a city.

Finally, of the youth who lived in a city most of the time during the two years before their current admission, 90% (N=537) committed or allegedly committed their offence in a city and plan to relocate to a city. Three per cent (3%) (N=16) lived in a city, committed or allegedly committed their offence in a city and plan to relocate to a reserve.

2.8 National Data Conclusions

Overall, the national data indicate that the typical Aboriginal youth in open or secure custody on Snapshot day was a male between the ages of 16 and 17 who was guilty of a property-related offence. Equal proportions of Aboriginal youth on remand were charged with an offence against the person and a property offence.

The data also reveal that Aboriginal youth included in the Snapshot experienced most of their conflict with the criminal justice system in urban areas. A majority of Aboriginal youth lived in a city for the two years before their current admission, a majority were charged or committed the offence for their current admission in a city, and a majority plan to live in a city upon release from custody.

Finally, a majority of youth lived, committed or allegedly committed their offence, and plan to relocate in similar locations (a city, town or reserve). Youth who lived primarily in a city before their current admission were most likely to have committed or allegedly committed their offence in a city, and plan to relocate to a city.

TABLE 2.1 GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ABORIGINAL YOUTH IN CUSTODY CANADA

Variable	N	%
Gender[1]		
Male	932	82%
Female	204	18%
Total	**1136**	**100%**
Age[2]		
12	7	1%
13	39	3%
14	112	10%
15	212	19%
16	296	26%
17	292	26%
18+	185	16%
Total	**1143**	**100%**
Aboriginal Origin[3]		
First Nations	844	78%
Métis	180	17%
Inuit	31	3%
Innu	3	0.3%
Inuvialuit	17	2%
Other	4	0.4%
Total	**1079**	**100%**
Aboriginal Status[4]		
Status Indian	733	90%
Non-Status Indian	79	10%
Total	**812**	**100%**
Language[5]		
English	1111	97%
Aboriginal	241	21%
French	32	3%
Other	11	1%
Total[6]	**1148**	**122%**

[1] Gender missing for 12 youth.
[2] Age missing for 5 youth.
[3] Aboriginal Origin missing for 69 youth.
[4] Aboriginal Status missing for 336 youth
[5] Language missing for 28 youth.
[6] Total does not add up to 100% (or 1,148 youth) in custody because of multiple answers.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 2.2 Offence Type and Gender by Most Serious Offence (MSO) and Most Serious Charge (MSC)
CANADA

Offence Type	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
MSO[1]						
Person	250	36%	60	45%	310	38%
Property	362	52%	42	31%	404	48%
Drugs	7	1%	3	2%	10	1%
Other Criminal Code	69	10%	25	19%	94	11%
Federal/Provincial Statutes	12	2%	4	3%	16	2%
Total MSO	**700**	**100%**	**134**	**100%**	**834**	**100%**
MSC[2]						
Person	79	35%	35	51%	114	39%
Property	101	45%	13	19%	114	39%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	3	1%
Other Criminal Code	32	14%	19	28%	51	18%
Federal/Provincial Statutes	–	–	–	–	10	3%
Total MSC	**223**	**100%**	**69**	**100%**	**292**	**100%**

[1] Data was missing for 10 youth.
[2] Data was missing for 1 youth.
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001)
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada

TABLE 2.3 SELECTED VIOLENT AND PROPERTY OFFENCES BY GENDER AND MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE (MSO) AND MOST SERIOUS CHARGE (MSC) CANADA

Offence Type	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
MSO						
Offences Against the Person						
Murder and Attempted Murder	–	–	–	–	15	5%
Aggravated Assault	–	–	–	–	13	4%
Assault With Weapon/ Causing Bodily Harm	42	17%	17	28%	59	19%
Assault	45	18%	15	25%	63	20%
Sexual Offences	–	–	–	–	38	12%
Robbery	73	29%	14	23%	87	27%
Other Violent Offences	32	13%	10	17%	42	13%
Total	**250**	**100%**	**60**	**100%**	**317**	**100%**
Property Offences[1]						
B&E	223	62%	21	50%	244	60%
Theft	93	26%	12	29%	105	26%
Possession Stolen Goods	30	8%	3	7%	33	8%
Other Property Offences	16	4%	6	14%	22	5%
Total	**362**	**100%**	**42**	**100%**	**404**	**100%**
MSC						
Offences Against the Person[2]						
Murder and Attempted Murder	15	19%	4	11%	19	17%
Aggravated Assault	4	5%	10	29%	14	12%
Assault With Weapon/ Causing Bodily Harm	18	23%	6	17%	24	21%
Assault	10	13%	11	31%	21	19%
Sexual Offences	–	–	–	–	9	8%
Robbery	20	25%	3	9%	23	20%
Other Violent Offences	–	–	–	–	3	3%
Total	**79**	**100%**	**35**	**100%**	**113**	**100%**
Property Offences						
B&E	54	53%	3	23%	57	50%
Theft	22	22%	7	54%	29	25%
Possession Stolen Goods	9	9%	–	–	9	8%
Other Property Offences	16	16%	3	23%	19	17%
Total	**101**	**100%**	**13**	**100%**	**114**	**100%**

[1] Data was missing for 2 youth.
[2] Data was missing for 1 youth.
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 2.4 OFFENCE TYPE AND AGE BY MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE (MSO) AND MOST SERIOUS CHARGE (MSC) CANADA

Offence Type	12–15		14–15		16–17		18+	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
MSO[1]								
Person	5	19%	78	33%	162	38%	72	47%
Property	18	67%	119	50%	201	47%	67	44%
Drugs	–	–	3	1%	7	2%	–	–
Other CC	3	11%	33	14%	47	11%	11	7%
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	5	2%	8	2%	–	–
Total MSO	**27**	**100%**	**238**	**100%**	**425**	**100%**	**152**	**100%**
MSC								
Person	8	44%	26	30%	66	42%	14	47%
Property	5	28%	43	49%	57	37%	9	30%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	5	28%	14	16%	25	16%	8	23%
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total MSC	**18**	**100%**	**88**	**100%**	**156**	**100%**	**31**	**100%**

[1] Data was missing for 2 youth.

– Number too small to be expressed

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 2.5 SENTENCE LENGTH BY AGE CANADA

Sentence Length	14–15		16–17		18+		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1–49 days	23	10%	18	4%	–	–	47	6%
50–99 days	51	22%	58	14%	–	–	132	16%
100–149 days	31	13%	31	7%	–	–	72	8%
150–199 days	37	16%	87	21%	–	–	151	18%
200–249 days	19	8%	35	8%	–	–	64	8%
250–299 days	25	11%	35	8%	–	–	78	9%
300–399 days	–	–	87	21%	30	20%	150	18%
400–499 days	–	–	32	8%	16	11%	57	7%
500–749 days	–	–	31	7%	22	14%	66	8%
750–999 days	–	–	–		–	–	7	1%
1000+ days	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	2%
TOTAL	**235**	**100%**	**425**	**100%**	**152**	**100%**	**838**	**100%**

Age Group 12–13 (N=26) was suppressed due to small numbers.
Data was missing for 310 youth due to remand status.
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 2.6 LOCATION TYPE AND AGE BY PRE-CUSTODY LOCATION, OFFENCE LOCATION AND POST-CUSTODY LOCATION
CANADA

Location Type	12–13		14–15		16–17		18+		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pre-custody Location[1]										
Aboriginal Reserve	11	24%	55	17%	143	24%	52	28%	261	23%
Inuit Community	–	–	4	1%	9	2%	–	–	16	1%
Town	8	17%	76	24%	127	22%	29	16%	240	21%
City	26	57%	183	57%	295	50%	96	52%	600	53%
Unknown/Other	–	–	5	2%	13	2%	–	–	24	2%
Total Pre-custody	**46**	**100%**	**323**	**100%**	**587**	**100%**	**185**	**100%**	**1141**	**100%**
Offence Location[2]										
Aboriginal Reserve	9	20%	40	12%	112	19%	36	19%	197	17%
Inuit Community	–	–	4	1%	10	2%	3	2%	17	1%
Town	11	24%	81	25%	131	22%	40	22%	263	23%
City	26	57%	194	60%	326	55%	101	55%	647	57%
Unknown/Other	–	–	5	2%	9	2%	5	3%	19	2%
Total Offence	**46**	**100%**	**323**	**100%**	**588**	**100%**	**185**	**100%**	**1143**	**100%**
Post-custody Location[3]										
Aboriginal Reserve	10	22%	56	17%	135	23%	44	24%	245	21%
Inuit Community	–	–	3	1%	10	2%	3	2%	16	1%
Town	13	28%	64	20%	121	21%	30	16%	228	20%
City	23	50%	196	60%	298	51%	100	54%	617	55%
Unknown/Other	–	–	5	2%	22	4%	8	4%	35	3%
Total Post-custody	**46**	**100%**	**324**	**100%**	**586**	**100%**	**185**	**100%**	**1141**	**100%**

[1] Data was missing for 7 youth

[2] Data was missing for 5 youth

[3] Data was missing for 7 youth

– Number too small to be expressed

Source: One Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001)
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada

TABLE 2.7 LOCATION TYPE AND GENDER BY PRE-CUSTODY LOCATION, OFFENCE LOCATION AND POST-CUSTODY LOCATION
CANADA

Location Type	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pre-custody Location[1]						
Aboriginal Reserve	221	24%	38	19%	259	23%
Inuit Community	–	–	–	–	16	1%
Town	209	22%	31	15%	240	21%
City	468	50%	129	63%	597	53%
Unknown/Other	–	–	–	–	24	2%
Total Pre-custody	**932**	**100%**	**204**	**100%**	**1136**	**100%**
Offence Location[2]						
Aboriginal Reserve	166	18%	29	14%	195	17%
Inuit Community	–	–	–	–	17	1%
Town	227	24%	35	17%	262	23%
City	509	55%	135	66%	644	57%
Unknown/Other	–	–	–	–	17	1%
Total Offence	**932**	**100%**	**204**	**100%**	**1135**	**100%**
Post-custody Location[3]						
Aboriginal Reserve	207	22%	36	18%	243	21%
Inuit Community	–	–	–	–	16	1%
Town	200	21%	28	14%	228	20%
City	480	52%	132	65%	612	54%
Unknown/Other	–	–	–	–	35	3%
Total Post-custody	**931**	**100%**	**203**	**100%**	**1134**	**100%**

[1] Data was missing for 12 youth.
[2] Data was missing for 13 youth.
[3] Data was missing for 13 youth.
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001)
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada

TABLE 2.8 LOCATION TYPE AND MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE (MSO) TYPE BY PRE-CUSTODY LOCATION, OFFENCE LOCATION AND POST-CUSTODY LOCATION CANADA

Offence Type	Aboriginal Reserve		Inuit Community		Town		City		Don't know/ Other		Grand Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pre-custody Location[1]												
Person	87	45%	7	44%	63	31%	152	37%	6	30%	315	37%
Property	87	45%	7	44%	116	57%	186	45%	10	50%	406	48%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–		8	2%	–	–	10	1%
Other CC	16	8%	–	–	15	7%	58	14%	–	–	95	11%
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–		8	2%	–	–	16	2%
Total Pre-custody	**192**	**100%**	**16**	**100%**	**202**	**100%**	**412**	**100%**	**20**	**100%**	**842**	**100%**
Offence Location												
Person	67	47%	7	41%	67	31%	169	38%	7	50%	317	38%
Property	61	42%	8	47%	127	58%	205	46%	5	36%	406	48%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	3	1%	7	2%	–	–	10	1%
Other CC	15	10%	–	–	13	6%	63	14%	–	–	95	11%
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	9	4%	6	1%	–	–	16	2%
Total Offence	**144**	**100%**	**17**	**100%**	**219**	**100%**	**450**	**100%**	**14**	**100%**	**844**	**100%**
Post-custody Location[2]												
Person	86	46%	7	44%	61	32%	156	37%	7	30%	317	38%
Property	84	44%	7	44%	106	55%	195	46%	13	57%	405	48%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	3	2%	7	2%	–	–	10	1%
Other CC	17	9%	–	–	14	7%	59	14%	–	–	95	11%
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	7	4%	7	2%	–	–	16	2%
Total Post-custody	**189**	**100%**	**16**	**100%**	**191**	**100%**	**424**	**100%**	**23**	**100%**	**843**	**100%**

[1] Data missing for 2 youth.
[2] Data missing for 1 youth.
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada

TABLE 2.9 LOCATION TYPE AND MOST SERIOUS CHARGE (MSC) TYPE BY PRE-CUSTODY LOCATION, OFFENCE LOCATION AND POST-CUSTODY LOCATION CANADA

Offence Type	Aboriginal Reserve		Town		City		Don't know/ Other		Grand Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pre-custody Location[1]										
Person	28	47%	15	39%	67	35%	–	–	114	39%
Property	22	37%	16	42%	76	40%	–	–	114	39%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1%
Other CC	7	12%	5	13%	40	21%	–		52	18%
Fed/Prov Statutes	2	3%	2	5%	6	3%	–		10	3%
Total Pre-custody	**59**	**100%**	**38**	**100%**	**191**	**100%**	–	–	**293**	**100%**
Offence Location										
Person	19	48%	20	44%	72	35%			114	39%
Property	16	40%	17	38%	80	39%	–	–	114	39%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1%
Other CC	3	8%	6	13%	43	21%	–		52	18%
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	3%
Total Offence	**40**	**100%**	**45**	**100%**	**203**	**100%**	–	–	**293**	**100%**
Post-custody Location[1]										
Person	25	48%	12	32%	69	36%	7	64%	113	39%
Property	20	38%	17	46%	77	40%	–		114	39%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		3	1%
Other CC	–	–	7	19%	38	20%	–		52	18%
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		10	3%
Total Post-custody	**52**	**100%**	**37**	**100%**	**192**	**100%**	**11**	**100%**	**292**	**100%**

"Inuit community" category was suppressed due to small numbers.

[1] Data missing for 1 youth.

– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).

Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

3.0 Atlantic Provinces

3.1 Introduction

In some jurisdictions, the number of Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day was small, thereby making it difficult to analyze the data. For instance, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick each accounted for less than one per cent (1%) of the total number of Aboriginal youth in custody across Canada on Snapshot day. Therefore, for the purpose of data analysis, these jurisdictions were combined as the Atlantic.

Information from the Atlantic was collected through a combination of file reviews and interviews with youth conducted by facility staff.

3.2 Results

In the Atlantic, there were 22 Aboriginal youth in custody (open, secure or remand) on Snapshot day. Among the provinces/territories, the Atlantic Provinces accounted for 2% of the total number of Aboriginal youth in custody across Canada on Snapshot day.

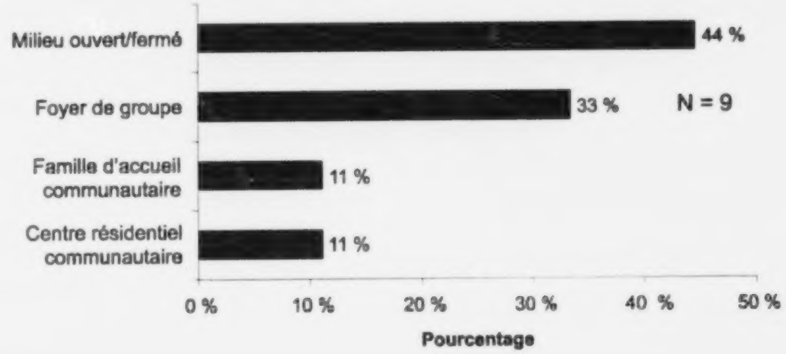
Statistics Canada census data (1996) reveals there are 4,485 Aboriginal youth between 12–17 years of age living in the Atlantic region. The Aboriginal youth in the Atlantic Snapshot represent less than 1% of this population.

On Snapshot day, there were nine open and secure facilities in Atlantic Canada with Aboriginal youth on register. This represents 4% of the total number of Snapshot facilities across Canada (N=228).

The total operational capacity (i.e., the number of permanent youth beds in each facility) of the Atlantic facilities was 383. The Atlantic Provinces accounted for 7% of the total operational capacity of the Snapshot facilities across Canada (N=5,797). Aboriginal youth from the Atlantic Snapshot occupied 6% of the total number of beds within the participating facilities in those provinces.[1] (Nationally, Aboriginal youth occupied 20% of the total number of beds within the participating facilities.)

The custodial facilities included in this study varied with respect to types of custody provided (e.g., secure, open

FIGURE 3.1 Facility Type



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001)
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada

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[1] We were unable to calculate the total number of permanent beds in each jurisdiction because facilities without Aboriginal youth on Snapshot day did not participate in the study.

or remand), description (e.g., group home, treatment centre and boot camp), and whether they housed male and/or female youth. In the Atlantic, most youth were in open custody (68%), followed by remand (27%) and secure custody (18%).[2] Of the 22 youth included in the Atlantic Snapshot, 18% (N=4) were serving a combination sentence (e.g., secure and remand, open and remand, or open and secure). Of the remaining 18 youth, the largest proportion was serving an open sentence only (71%), followed by remand only (24%) and secure custody only (6%).[3]

Figure 3.1 shows the types of facilities in which Aboriginal youth were registered on Snapshot day. The most common description of facilities was secure/open and detention/custody centre (44%), followed by group home (33%).

Most of the facilities were co-ed/male and female (71%), followed by male only (two facilities).

3.3 Demographic Information

In the Atlantic, 86% of the Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day were male. Figure 3.2 and Table 3.1 describe the age distribution of Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day[4] (see end of chapter for all tables). Most of the male Aboriginal youth were between 16 and 17 years of age (53%), followed by those between 14 and 15 years of age (32%) (see Table 3.1). The median age in the Atlantic was 16.

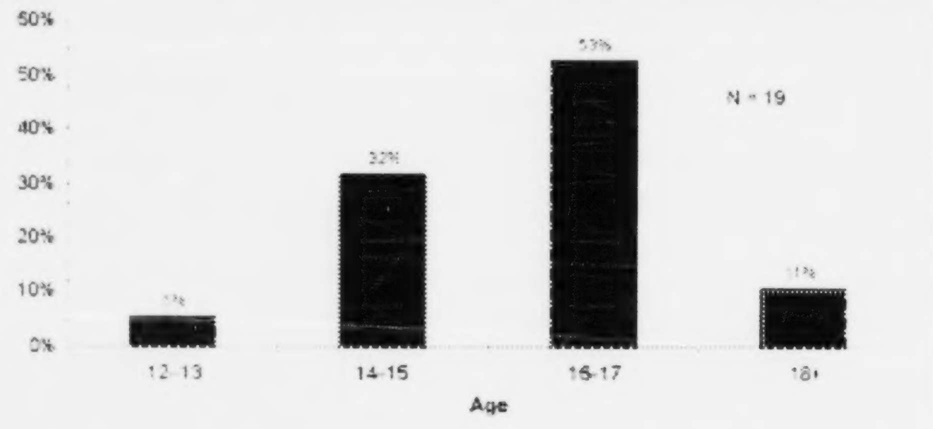
Forty-five per cent (45%) of the Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day were Inuit, while 41% were First Nations/North American Aboriginal, and 14% were Innu. Of the youth who reported First Nations/North American Aboriginal origin, 89% were Status Indians.

Virtually all of the Aboriginal youth spoke English (95%), while 68% were bilingual (e.g., they also spoke an Aboriginal language such as Mi'k Maq or Cree—see Table 3.1.)

3.4 Most Serious Offence

Figure 3.3 and Table 3.2 describe the most serious offences attributed to Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day. In the Atlantic, most of the Aboriginal youth in open or secure custody were guilty of a crime

FIGURE 3.2 AGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALE ABORIGINAL YOUTH IN CUSTODY ON SNAPSHOT DAY



Female Aboriginal Data was suppressed due to small numbers (N=2).
Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

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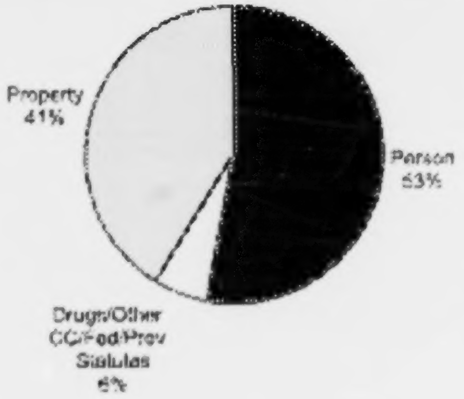
[2] Total equals more than 100% because some youth were serving a combination sentence (e.g., secure custody and remand).

[3] Data missing/unknown for 1 youth.

[4] Age distribution of female youth was suppressed due to insufficient numbers.

FIGURE 3.3 MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE—OPEN AND SECURE CUSTODY



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001)
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada

against the person (53%), followed by property offences (41%).[5]

Due to small numbers, an analysis of the types of most serious offences (e.g., assault or break and enter) was not possible. However, in general, those found guilty of an offence against the person were convicted for assault, while those with a property-related MSO tended to commit break and enter.[6]

3.5 Most Serious Charge

Figure 3.4 and Table 3.2 describe the most serious charge/alleged offence committed by Aboriginal youth serving remand on Snapshot day. Equal proportions of youth serving remand were charged with an offence against the person and a property offence (50% each).[7]

3.6 Sentence Length

Figure 3.5 and Table 3.4 describe the various sentence lengths being served by Aboriginal youth in the Snapshot. Twenty-nine per cent (29%) of youth in the Atlantic were sentenced to custody for 300-399 days, and 29% were sentenced for 50-99 days. More than two fifths (41%) of the youth were sentenced for 1-249 days. Meanwhile, the same proportion (41%) was sentenced to 300 days or more. The median custody length in the Atlantic was 270 days.[8]

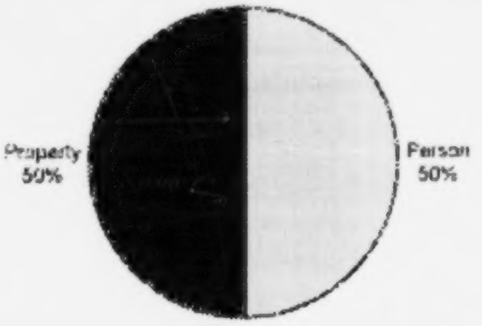
Data concerning sentence length must be interpreted with caution as longer sentences are more likely to be captured in a one-day snapshot than shorter ones. Consequently, the former may be overrepresented in the results. Therefore, the sentence distribution in Figure 3.5 and Table 3.4 (and the median custody length) do not necessarily represent typical sentence lengths.

3.7 Geographic Questions

The following section describes where Aboriginal youth included in the Atlantic snapshot spent most of their time during the two years before their current admission, where they committed their offence, and where they plan to relocate. Respondents answered these three questions by indicating if they were in a city, town, reserve or another location.

In the Atlantic, similar proportions of Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day indicated they were in a town, Inuit community or reserve, regardless of the

FIGURE 3.4 MOST SERIOUS CHARGE—REMAND



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

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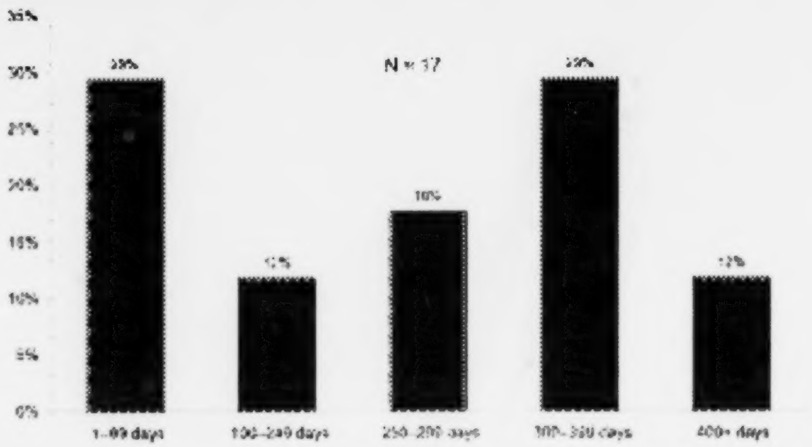
[5] Due to small cell sizes, an analysis of offence type by open and secure custody was not completed.

[6] Due to small cell sizes, an analysis of MSO by age and gender was not conducted.

[7] Due to small cell sizes, an analysis of MSC by type of offence (e.g., assault or break and enter), age and gender was not conducted. Further, the analysis of MSC involves much smaller numbers compared to MSO. Therefore, the figures in this section are more susceptible to large fluctuations when calculating proportions.

[8] Due to small cell sizes, an analysis of sentence length by age and gender was not completed.

FIGURE 3.5 SENTENCE LENGTH BEING SERVED ON SNAPSHOT DAY



Due to small cell size, sentence length categories were reorganized to facilitate analysis.
Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001)
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

question. This finding differs from the national trend of most youth living in a city for the majority of the time in the two years before their current admission. However, the proportion of youth in the Atlantic Provinces who indicated "reserve" or in an "Inuit community" reflects the types of communities within these provinces (e.g., fewer cities than other jurisdictions).

3.7.1 Where the Youth Lived Preceding Their Current Admission

Figure 3.6 and Table 3.5 describe where the youth included in the Snapshot spent the majority of their time during the two years before their current admission. Overall, 36% of Aboriginal youth included in the Atlantic Snapshot lived on a reserve during the two years before their current admission, while 32% lived in an Inuit community and 27% resided in a town.[9]

Table 3.5a includes the names of specific locations where Aboriginal youth from the Atlantic Snapshot lived before their current admission. For reasons of confidentiality, (most communities had fewer than five youth in custody on Snapshot day) only the locations are listed, without reference to the total number of Aboriginal youth from the community who were in custody. Consequently, Table 3.5a must be interpreted with caution as the information it contains is unreliable because of the small cell sizes.

3.7.2 Where the Offence was Committed/Allegedly Committed

Figure 3.7 and Table 3.5 describe where the youth included in the Atlantic Snapshot committed or allegedly committed the offence for their current admission. Thirty-six per cent (36%) of Aboriginal youth committed or allegedly committed the offence for their current admission in an Inuit community compared to 32% in a reserve and 27% in a town.[10]

Table 3.5a includes the names of specific locations where Aboriginal youth from the Atlantic Snapshot lived before their current admission. For reasons of confidentiality, (most communities had fewer than five youth in custody on Snapshot day) only the locations are listed, without reference to the total number of Aboriginal youth from the community who were in custody. Consequently, Table 3.5a must be interpreted with caution—the information it contains is unreliable because of the small cell sizes.

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[9] Due to small cell sizes, an analysis of location by age, gender or offence type (MSO and MSC) was not possible.

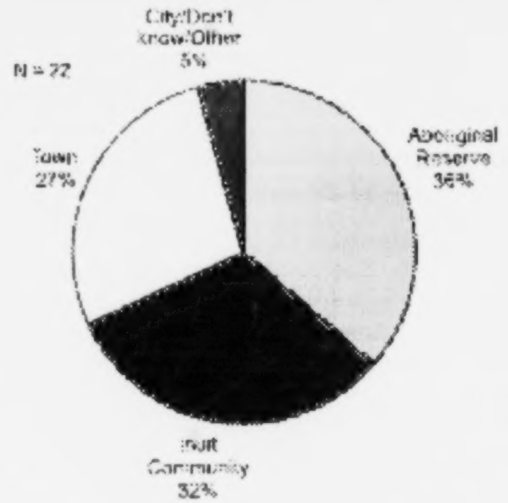
[10] Due to small cell sizes, an analysis of location by age, gender or offence type (MSO and MSC) was not possible.

3.7.3 Where the Youth Plan to Relocate Upon Release

Figure 3.8 and Table 3.5 describe where the Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day plan to relocate upon release. In the Atlantic Provinces, 36% of Aboriginal youth plan to relocate to an Aboriginal reserve compared to 32% who plan to relocate to an Inuit community and 27% to a town.[11]

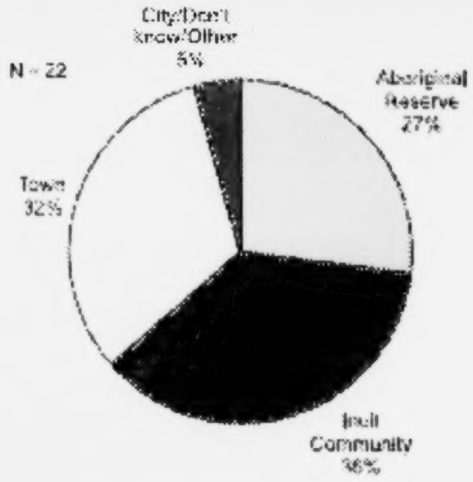
Table 3.5a includes the names of specific locations where Aboriginal youth from the Atlantic Snapshot lived before their current admission. For reasons of confidentiality, (most communities had fewer than five youth in custody on Snapshot day) only the locations are listed, without reference to the total number of Aboriginal youth from the community who were in custody. Consequently, Table 3.5a must be interpreted with caution—the information it contains is unreliable because of the small cell sizes.

FIGURE 3.6 WHERE THE YOUTH SPENT THE MAJORITY OF TIME DURING THE TWO YEARS BEFORE THEIR CURRENT ADMISSION



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001). Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

FIGURE 3.7 WHERE THE OFFENCE WAS COMMITTED OR ALLEGEDLY COMMITTED



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001). Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

3.8 Mobility Patterns

The previous section reveals that Aboriginal youth in the Snapshot were most likely to have lived in an Inuit community, town or reserve during the two years before their current admission, committed or allegedly committed their offence in an Inuit community, town or reserve and plan to relocate to a similar location. However, the section does not reveal mobility patterns across the three main Snapshot questions. For instance, of the youth who lived in an Inuit community before their current admission, what proportion committed their offence in an Inuit community, and what proportion committed their offence in a different location (e.g., reserve or town)?

To address this question, the respondents' answers were examined across the three main Snapshot questions (from where they lived, to where they committed or allegedly committed their offence and where they plan to relocate). Overall, the analysis reveals little mobility—most of the youth stayed in the same type of location across the three main Snapshot questions.[12] In the Atlantic, youth who lived in an Inuit community were most likely to have committed or allegedly committed their offence in an Inuit community and plan to relocate to an Inuit community.

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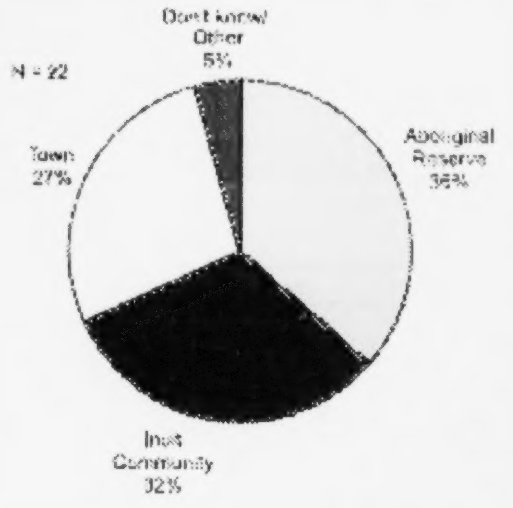
[11] Due to small cell sizes, an analysis of location by age, gender or offence type (MSO and MSC) was not possible.

Of the eight youth in the Atlantic who indicated that they spent most of their time during the two years before their current admission on a reserve, the largest proportion (75%) also committed or allegedly committed their offence on a reserve and plan to relocate to a reserve.

Of the youth who indicated that they lived in an Inuit community most of the time during the two years before their current admission (N=7), most (86%) also committed or allegedly committed their offence in an Inuit community and plan to relocate to an Inuit community.

FIGURE 3.8 RELOCATION PLANS



Source: One Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001)
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

Of the six youth in the Atlantic who indicated that they spent most of their time during the two years before their current admission in a town, the largest proportion (83%) also committed or allegedly committed their offence in a town and plan to relocate to a town.

3.9 Atlantic Conclusions

In the Atlantic, the data indicate that the typical Aboriginal youth in open or secure custody on Snapshot day was a male between the ages of 16 and 17 whose most serious offence or charge was for a crime against the person or a property offence.

The data also reveal that Aboriginal youth in the Atlantic Snapshot experienced most of their conflict with the criminal justice system in an Inuit community, town or reserve. A majority of Aboriginal youth lived in these locations during the two years before their current admission, a majority were charged or committed the offence for their current admission in these locations, and a majority plan to live in an Inuit community, town or reserve upon release from custody.

Finally, a majority of youth lived, committed or allegedly committed their offence, and had plans to move to similar locations (an Inuit community, town or reserve). Youth who lived in an Inuit community most of the time before their current admission were most likely to have committed or allegedly committed their offence in an Inuit community and have plans to relocate to an Inuit community.

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[12] This analysis was conducted at the city, town and reserve level and does not account for movement across specific locations (e.g., whether a youth committed his or her offence in city "A" and plans to relocate to city "B").

TABLE 3.1 GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ABORIGINAL YOUTH IN CUSTODY ATLANTIC PROVINCES

Variable	N	%
Gender		
Male	19	86%
Female	3	14%
Total	**22**	**100%**
Age		
12	–	–
13	–	–
14	4	18%
15	3	14%
16	6	27%
17	6	26%
18+	–	–
Total	**22**	**100%**
Aboriginal Origin		
First Nations	9	41%
Métis	–	–
Inuit	10	45%
Innu	3	14%
Inuvialuit	–	–
Other	–	–
Total	**22**	**100%**
Aboriginal Status[1]		
Status Indian	8	89%
Non-Status Indian	–	–
Total	**9**	**100%**
Language		
English	21	95%
Aboriginal	15	68%
French	–	–
Other	–	–
Total[2]	**22**	**164%**

[1] Aboriginal Status missing for 14 youth.

[2] Total does not add up to 100% (or 22 youth) in custody because of multiple answers.

– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 3.2 OFFENCE TYPE AND GENDER BY MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE (MSO) AND MOST SERIOUS CHARGE (MSC)
ATLANTIC PROVINCES

Offence Type	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
MSO						
Person	9	64%	–	–	9	53%
Property	4	29%	3	100%	7	41%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Criminal Code	–	–	–	–	–	–
Federal/Provincial Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total MSO	**14**	**100%**	**3**	**100%**	**17**	**100%**
MSC						
Person	3	50%		–	3	50%
Property	3	50%		–	3	50%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Criminal Code	–	–	–	–	–	–
Federal/Provincial Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total MSC	**6**	**100%**	–	–	**6**	**100%**

– Number too small to be expressed

Source: One Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001)
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada

TABLE 3.3 OFFENCE TYPE AND AGE BY MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE (MSO) AND MOST SERIOUS CHARGE (MSC) ATLANTIC PROVINCES

Offence Type	14–15		16–17	
	N	%	N	%
MSO				
Person	4	67%	3	33%
Property	2	33%	5	56%
Drugs		–	–	–
Other CC	–	–	–	–
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–
Total MSO	**6**	**100%**	**9**	**100%**
MSC				
Person		–	–	–
Property		–	–	–
Drugs	–	–	–	–
Other CC		–	–	–
Fed/Prov Statutes		–	–	–
Total MSC	**–**	**–**	**3**	**100%**

Age Group 12-13 and Age Group 18+ categories were suppressed due to small numbers.
[1] Data missing for 1 youth.
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001)
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada

TABLE 3.4 SENTENCE LENGTH BY AGE
ATLANTIC PROVINCES

Sentence Length	14–15		16–17		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
1–99 days	–	–	–	–	5	29%
100–249 days	–	–	–	–	–	–
250–299 days	3	50%	–	–	3	18%
300–399 days	–	–	4	44%	5	29%
400+ days	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	**6**	**100%**	**9**	**100%**	**17**	**100%**

Age Group 12–13 and Age Group 18+ categories were suppressed due to small numbers.
Data missing for 1 youth.
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 3.5 LOCATION TYPE AND AGE BY PRE-CUSTODY LOCATION, OFFENCE LOCATION AND POST-CUSTODY LOCATION
ATLANTIC PROVINCES

Location Type	14–15		16–17		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pre-custody Location						
Aboriginal Reserve	–	–	5	42%	8	36%
Inuit Community	3	43%	3	25%	7	32%
Town	–	–	3	25%	6	27%
City	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown/Other	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Pre-custody	**7**	**100%**	**12**	**100%**	**22**	**100%**
Offence Location						
Aboriginal Reserve	–	–	4	36%	6	27%
Inuit Community	3	50%	4	36%	8	36%
Town	3	50%	3	27%	7	32%
City	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown/Other	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Offence	**6**	**100%**	**11**	**100%**	**22**	**100%**
Post-custody Location						
Aboriginal Reserve	–	–	5	42%	8	36%
Inuit Community	3	100%	4	33%	7	32%
Town	–	–	3	25%	6	27%
City	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown/Other	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Post-custody	**3**	**100%**	**12**	**100%**	**22**	**100%**

Age Group 12–13 and Age Group 18+ were suppressed due to small numbers
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001)
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada

TABLE 3.5A LOCATION BY PRE-CUSTODY, OFFENCE AND POST-CUSTODY LOCATION ATLANTIC PROVINCES

Location	Total Aboriginal Youth in Location	Total Aboriginal Youth in Custody	% Youth in Custody vs. Youth in Location
Pre-custody Location			
Davis Inlet	50	N/A	N/A
Goose Bay	130	N/A	N/A
Hopedale	70	N/A	N/A
Nain	100	6	6%
Sheshatshiu	135	N/A	N/A
Eskasoni	330	N/A	N/A
Indian Brook	120	N/A	N/A
Wagmatcook	50	N/A	N/A
Eel River Bar	30	N/A	N/A
Rexton	0	N/A	N/A
Tobique First Nation	105	N/A	N/A
Offence Location			
Davis Inlet	50	N/A	N/A
Goose Bay	130	N/A	N/A
Hopedale	70	N/A	N/A
Nain	100	7	7%
Sheshatshiu	135	N/A	N/A
Morell	0	N/A	N/A
Eskasoni	330	N/A	N/A
Indian Brook	120	N/A	N/A
Wagmatcook	50	N/A	N/A
Dalhousie	20	N/A	N/A
Richibucto	175	N/A	N/A
Tobique First Nation	105	N/A	N/A
Post-custody Location			
Davis Inlet	50	N/A	N/A
Goose Bay	130	N/A	N/A
Hopedale	70	N/A	N/A
Nain	100	6	6%
Sheshatshiu	135	N/A	N/A
Eskasoni	330	N/A	N/A
Indian Brook	120	N/A	N/A
Wagmatcook	50	N/A	N/A
Eel River Bar	30	N/A	N/A
Rexton	0	N/A	N/A
Tobique First Nation	105	N/A	N/A

Note: Data from locations with less than 5 Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day were suppressed due to confidentiality issues.

Sources: 1996 Census of Population, Statistics Canada and One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada

TABLE 3.6 LOCATION TYPE AND MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE (MSO) TYPE BY PRE-CUSTODY LOCATION, OFFENCE LOCATION AND POST-CUSTODY LOCATION ATLANTIC PROVINCES

Offence Type	Aboriginal Reserve		Inuit Community		Town		Grand Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pre-custody Location								
Person	–	–	5	71%	–	–	9	53%
Property	3	60%	–	–	–	–	7	41%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Pre-custody	**5**	**100%**	**7**	**100%**	**4**	**100%**	**17**	**100%**
Offence Location								
Person	–	–	5	63%	–	–	9	53%
Property	–	–	–	–	3	60%	7	41%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Offence	**3**	**100%**	**8**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**	**17**	**100%**
Post-custody Location								
Person	–	–	4	57%	–	–	9	53%
Property	3	60%	–	–	–	–	7	41%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Post-custody	**5**	**100%**	**7**	**100%**	**4**	**100%**	**17**	**100%**

City and Don't know/Other categories were suppressed due to small numbers.
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada

4.0 Quebec

4.1 Introduction

In Quebec, information for the One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody was collected through file reviews and staff interviews with youth. However, due to small numbers, the data analysis for this jurisdiction is limited. (There were only 20 Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day). Therefore, the results reported in this chapter should be interpreted with caution.

4.2 Results

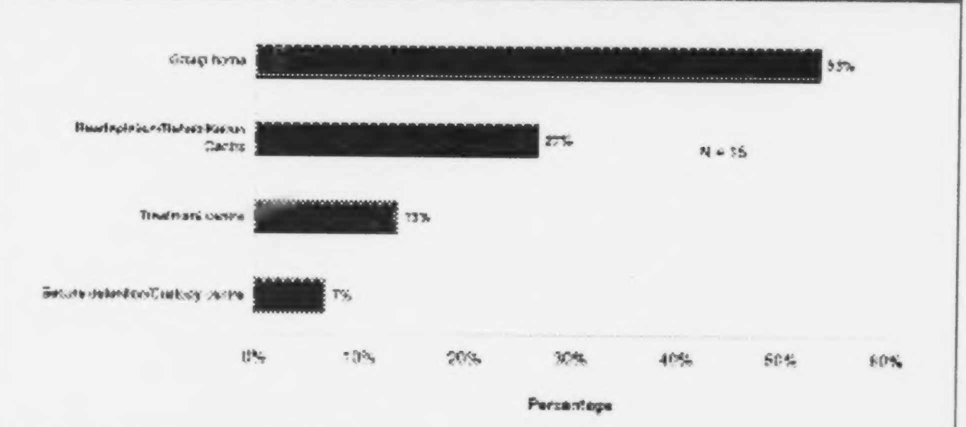
In Quebec, there were 20 Aboriginal youth in custody (open, secure or remand) on Snapshot day. Among the provinces/territories, Quebec accounted for 2% of the total number of Aboriginal youth in custody across Canada on Snapshot day.

Statistics Canada census data (1996) reveals there are 7,350 Aboriginal youth between 12 and 17 years of age living in Quebec. The Aboriginal youth in the Quebec Snapshot represent less than 1% of this total population.

The total operational capacity (the number of permanent youth beds in each facility) in Quebec was 784. The province accounted for 14% of the total operational capacity of the Snapshot facilities across Canada (N=5,797). Aboriginal youth from the Quebec Snapshot occupied 3% of the total number of beds in the participating facilities within that province.[1] (Nationally, Aboriginal youth included in the Snapshot occupied 20% of the total number of beds within the participating facilities.)

The custodial facilities in this study varied with respect to types of custody provided (e.g., secure, open or remand), description (e.g., group home, treatment centre and boot camp), and whether they housed male and/or female youth. In Quebec, 75% of the youth were in secure custody, followed by remand (30%).[2] Of the 20 youth included in the Quebec Snapshot, 5% were serving a combination sentence (e.g., secure and remand, open and remand, or open and secure). Of the remaining youth, the largest proportion (74%) was serving secure only, while 26% were serving remand only.

FIGURE 4.1 FACILITY TYPE



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

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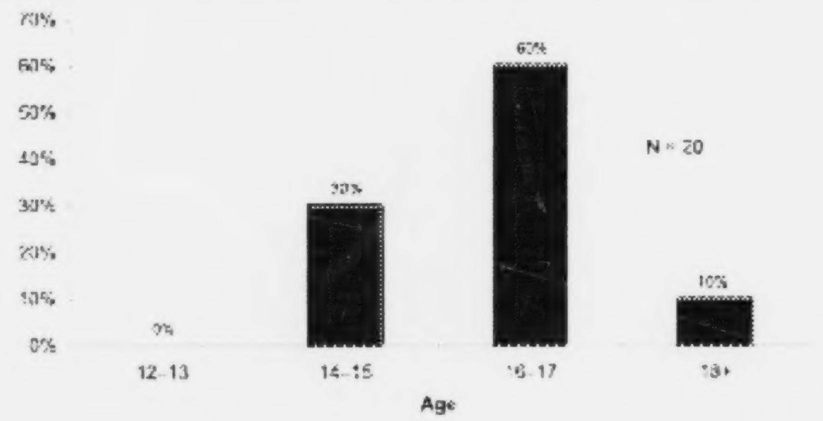
[1] We were unable to calculate the total number of permanent beds in each jurisdiction because facilities without Aboriginal youth on Snapshot day did not participate in the study.

[2] Total equals more than 100% because some youth were serving more than one sentence (e.g., secure custody and remand).

FIGURE 4.2 AGE DISTRIBUTION OF ABORIGINAL YOUTH IN CUSTODY ON SNAPSHOT DAY



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001)
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada

Figure 4.1 describes the type of facilities in which Aboriginal youth were registered on Snapshot day. The most common description was group home (53%), followed by readaptation or rehabilitation centre (27%).

Most of the facilities were male only (62%), followed by co-ed/male and female (31%).

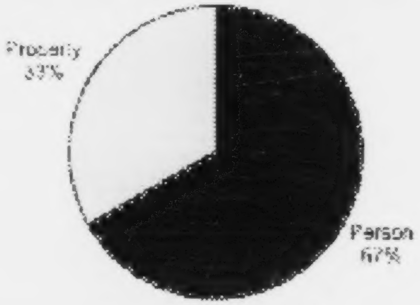
4.3 Demographic Information

In Quebec, all of the Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day were male. Figure 4.2 describes the age distribution of Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day. Most were between 16 and 17 years of age (60%), followed by those between 14 and 15 years of age (30%) (see Table 4.1.) The median age in Quebec was 16.

More than three quarters (79%) of the Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day were First Nations/North American Aboriginal, while 16% were Métis. Of the youth who reported First Nations/North American Aboriginal origin, 67% were Status Indians.

Eighty-five per cent (85%) of the Aboriginal youth spoke French, while 25% spoke English and 60% were bilingual (e.g., they also spoke an Aboriginal language such as Mi'k Maq or Cree—see Table 4.1).

FIGURE 4.3 MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE— OPEN OR CLOSED CUSTODY

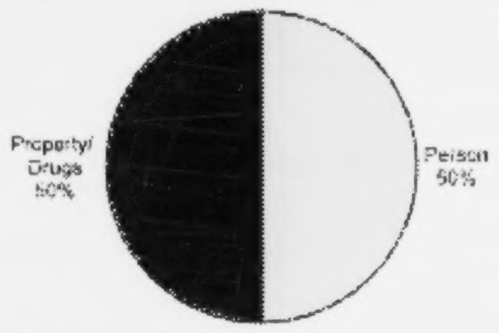


Note: All Aboriginal youth in Quebec were in secure custody.
Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

4.4 Most Serious Offence

Figure 4.3 and Table 4.2 describe the most serious offences attributed to Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day. Contrary to the National trend of property-related offences, Aboriginal youth in Quebec

FIGURE 4.4 Most Serious Charge—Remand



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

were most likely to have a crime against the person MSO. In Quebec, most of the Aboriginal youth in open or secure custody were guilty of a crime against the person (67%), followed by property offences (33%). However, due to small cell sizes, these results must be interpreted with caution.[3]

4.5 Most Serious Charge

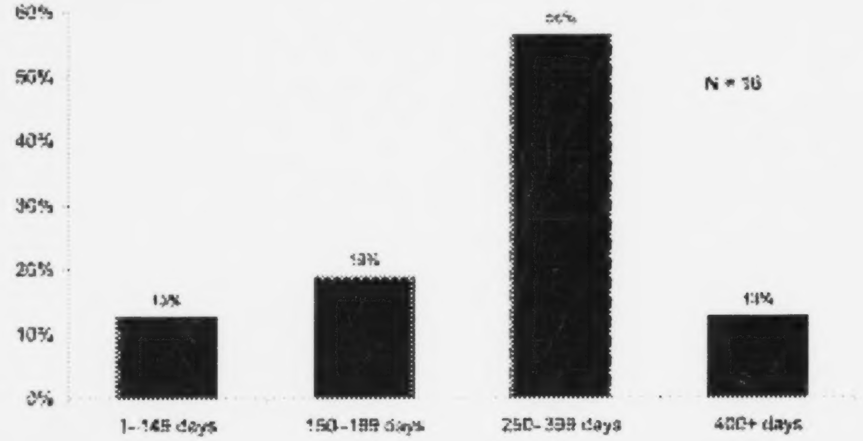
Figure 4.4 and Table 4.2 describe the most serious charge or alleged offence committed by Aboriginal youth serving remand on Snapshot day. In Quebec, most of the Aboriginal youth serving remand were charged with an offence against the person (50%).[4]

4.6 Sentence Length

Figure 4.5 and Table 4.5 describe the various sentence lengths being served by Aboriginal youth in the Snapshot. Fifty-six per cent (56%) of youth in Quebec were sentenced to custody for 250 to 399 days, while 19% were sentenced for 150 to 199 days. Almost one third (32%) were sentenced for 1 to 199 days. The median length of custody in Quebec was 348 days.

Data concerning sentence length must be interpreted with caution. Because longer sentences are more likely to be captured in a one-day snapshot than shorter ones; the former may be overrepresented in the results. Therefore, the sentence distributions in Figure 4.5 and Table 4.5 (and the median custody length) do not necessarily represent typical sentence lengths.

FIGURE 4.5 Sentence Length Being Served on Snapshot Day



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

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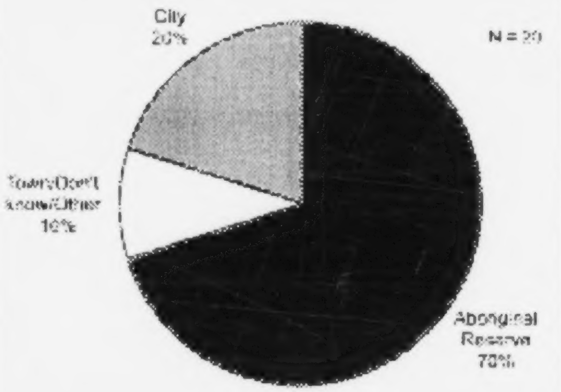
[3] Due to small cell sizes, an analysis of age, gender and open/closed status was not conducted.

[4] Due to small cell sizes, an analysis of age and gender was not conducted.

FIGURE 4.6 WHERE THE YOUTH SPENT MAJORITY OF TIME DURING THE TWO YEARS BEFORE THEIR CURRENT ADMISSION



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada

4.7 Geographic Questions

This section describes where Aboriginal youth included in the Quebec Snapshot spent most of their time during the two years preceding their current admission, where they committed their offence, and where they plan to relocate. Respondents answered these three questions by indicating if they were in a city, town, reserve or another location.

In Quebec, the majority of Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day indicated that they were on an Aboriginal reserve, regardless of the question.

4.7.1 Where the Youth Lived Preceding Their Current Admission

Figure 4.6 and Table 4.6 describe where the youth included in the Snapshot spent most of their time during the two years before their admission. Overall, 70% of Aboriginal youth in the Quebec Snapshot lived on a reserve, while 20% lived in a city.[5]

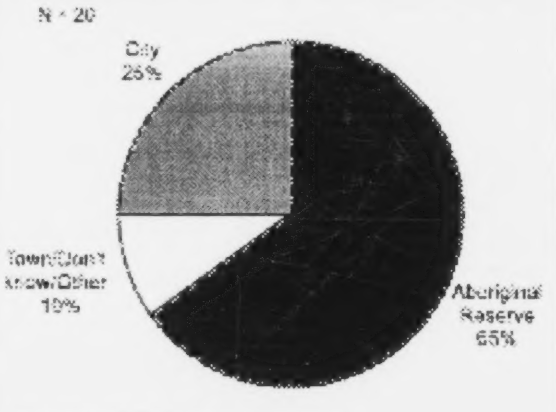
Table 4.7a includes the names of specific locations as well as 1996 Census data to provide information about the proportion of Aboriginal youth from the various locations who were in custody on Snapshot day. Of the 20 youth in the Quebec Snapshot, 6 (30%) lived in Obedjiwan before their current admission. This represents 3% of the 12-17 year old Aboriginal youth population in the community.

4.7.2 Where the Offence was Committed/ Allegedly Committed

Figure 4.7 and Table 4.6 describe where the youth in the Quebec Snapshot committed or allegedly committed the offence for their current admission. Almost two thirds (65%) of Aboriginal youth committed or allegedly committed the offence for their current admission on a reserve, compared to 25% in a city.[6]

Table 4.7a includes the names of specific locations as well as 1996 Census data to provide information on the proportion of Aboriginal youth from the various locations who were in custody on Snapshot day. Of the 20 youth in the Quebec Snapshot, 6 (30%) committed or allegedly committed their offence in Obedjiwan. This represents 3% of the 12-17 year old Aboriginal youth population in the community.

FIGURE 4.7 WHERE THE OFFENCE WAS COMMITTED OR ALLEGEDLY COMMITTED



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

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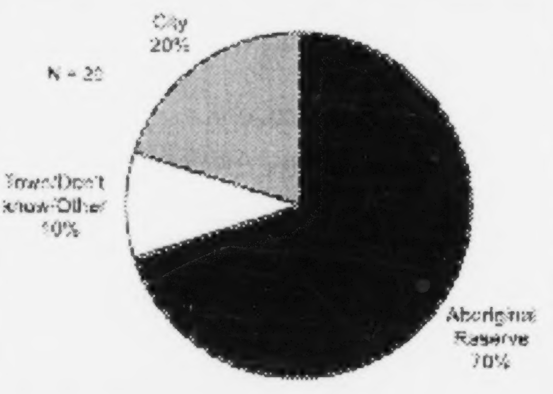
[5] Due to small cell sizes, an analysis of where the youth lived and gender, age and offence type was not conducted.

[6] Due to small cell sizes, an analysis of where the offence was committed and gender, age and offence type was not conducted.

FIGURE 4.8 RELOCATION PLANS



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001)
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada

4.7.3 Where the Youth Plan to Relocate Upon Release

Figure 4.8 and Table 4.6 describe where the Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day plan to relocate upon release. In Quebec, 70% of Aboriginal youth plan to relocate to an Aboriginal reserve compared to 20% who plan to relocate to a city.[7]

Table 4.7a includes the names of specific locations as well as 1996 Census data to provide information about the proportion of Aboriginal youth from the various locations who were in custody on Snapshot day. Of the 20 youth in the Quebec Snapshot, 5 (25%) plan to relocate to Obedjiwan upon release from custody. This represents 3% of the 12-17 year old Aboriginal youth population in the community.

4.8 Mobility Patterns

The previous section reveals that Aboriginal youth in the Quebec Snapshot were most likely to have lived on a reserve for the two years before their current admission, committed or allegedly committed their offence on a reserve, and plan to relocate to a reserve. However, the section does not reveal mobility patterns across the three main Snapshot questions. For instance, of the youth who lived on a reserve before their current admission, what proportion committed their offence on a reserve, and what proportion committed their offence in a different location (e.g., a city or town)?

To address this question, the respondents' answers were examined across the three main Snapshot questions (from where they lived, to where they committed or allegedly committed their offence and where they plan to relocate). Overall, the analysis reveals little mobility—most of the youth remained in the same type of location across the three main Snapshot questions.[8] Youth who lived on a reserve were most likely to have committed or allegedly committed their offence on a reserve and planned to relocate to a reserve.

Of the youth in Quebec who indicated that they spent most of their time during the two years before their current admission on a reserve, most (79%) also committed or allegedly committed their offence on a reserve and plan to relocate to a reserve.

Of the youth in Quebec who indicated that they spent most of their time during the two years before their current admission in a city, most (75%) also committed or allegedly committed their offence in a city and plan to relocate to a city.

4.9 Quebec Conclusions

In Quebec, the data indicate that the typical Aboriginal youth in open or secure custody on Snapshot day was a male between the ages of 16 and 17 whose most serious offence or charge was for a crime against the person.

The data also reveal that Aboriginal youth in the Quebec Snapshot experienced most of their conflict with the criminal justice system on an Aboriginal reserve. A majority of Aboriginal youth lived on a reserve during the two years before their current admission, a majority were charged or committed the offence for their current admission on a reserve, and a majority plan to live on a reserve upon release from custody.

Finally, a majority of youth lived, committed or allegedly committed their offence, and plan to relocate in similar locations (a city, town or reserve). Youth who lived primarily on a reserve before their current admission were most likely to have committed or allegedly committed their offence on a reserve, and have plans to relocate to a reserve.

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[7] Due to small cell sizes, an analysis of relocation plans and gender, age and offence type was not conducted.

[8] This analysis was conducted at the city, town and reserve level and does not account for movement across specific locations (e.g., whether a youth committed his or her offence in city "A" and plans to relocate to city "B".)

TABLE 4.1 GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ABORIGINAL YOUTH IN CUSTODY QUEBEC

Variable	N	%
Gender		
Male	20	100%
Total	**20**	**100%**
Age		
12	–	–
13	–	–
14	–	–
15	5	25%
16	6	30%
17	6	30%
18+	–	–
Total	**20**	**100%**
Aboriginal Origin[1]		
First Nations	15	79%
Métis	3	16%
Inuit	–	–
Innu	–	–
Inuvialuit	–	–
Other	–	–
Total	**19**	**95%**
Aboriginal Status[2]		
Status Indian	10	67%
Non-Status Indian	–	–
Total	**15**	**100%**
Language[3]		
English	5	25%
Aboriginal	12	60%
French	17	85%
Other	–	–
Total[4]	**20**	**170%**

Note: Only Aboriginal male youth were in custody on Snapshot day.

[1] Aboriginal Origin missing for 1 youth.

[2] Aboriginal Status missing for 10 youth.

[3] Language missing for 1 youth.

[4] Total does not add up to 100% (or 20 youth) in custody because of multiple answers.

– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 4.2 OFFENCE TYPE AND GENDER BY MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE (MSO) AND MOST SERIOUS CHARGE (MSC) QUEBEC

Offence Type	Total N	Total %
MSO		
Person	11	69%
Property	5	31%
Drugs	–	–
Other Criminal Code	–	–
Federal/Provincial Statutes	–	–
Total MSO	**16**	**100%**
MSC		
Person	3	50%
Property	–	–
Drugs	–	–
Other Criminal Code	–	–
Federal/Provincial Statutes	–	–
Total MSC	**6**	**100%**

Note: Only Aboriginal male youth were in custody on Snapshot day.
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 4.3 SELECTED VIOLENT AND PROPERTY OFFENCES BY GENDER AND MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE (MSO) QUEBEC

Offence Type	**Total**	
	N	%
MSO		
Offences Against the Person		
Murder and Attempted Murder	–	–
Aggravated Assault	–	–
Assault With Weapon/Causing Bodily Harm	–	–
Assault	–	–
Sexual Offences	5	45%
Robbery	–	–
Other Violent Offences	–	–
Total	**11**	**100%**
Property Offences		
B&E	3	60%
Theft	–	–
Possession Stolen Goods	–	–
Other Property Offences	–	–
Total	**5**	**100%**

Note: Only Aboriginal male youth were in custody on Snapshot day.
MSC data by gender were suppressed due to small numbers (N=5).
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 4.4 OFFENCE TYPE AND AGE BY MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE (MSO) AND MOST SERIOUS CHARGE (MSC)
QUEBEC

Offence Type	14–15		16–17	
	N	%	N	%
MSO				
Person	–	–	8	89%
Property	3	60%	–	–
Drugs	–	–	–	–
Other CC	–	–	–	–
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–
Total MSO	**5**	**100%**	**9**	**100%**
MSC				
Person	–	–	3	60%
Property	–	–	–	–
Drugs	–	–	–	–
Other CC	–	–	–	–
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–
Total MSC	–	–	**5**	**60%**

Age Group 12–13 and Age Group 18+ categories were suppressed due to small numbers.
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 4.5 Sentence Length by Age
QUEBEC

Sentence Length	14–15		16–17		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
1–149 days	–	–	–	–	–	–
150–199 days	–	–	–	–	3	19%
200–249 days	–	–	–	–	–	–
250–399 days	3	60%	5	56%	8	50%
400+ days	–	–	–	–	–	–
500–749 days	–	–	–	–	–	–
750–999 days	–	–	–	–	–	–
1000+ days	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	**5**	**60%**	**9**	**56%**	**16**	**100%**

Age Group 12–13 and Age Group 18+ categories were suppressed due to small numbers.
Data was missing for 4 youths due to remand status.
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 4.6 LOCATION TYPE AND AGE BY PRE-CUSTODY LOCATION, OFFENCE LOCATION AND POST-CUSTODY LOCATION
QUEBEC

Location Type	14–15		16–17		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pre-custody Location						
Aboriginal Reserve	5	83%	7	58%	14	70%
Inuit Community	–	–	–	–	–	–
Town	–	–	–	–	–	–
City	–	–	4	33%	4	20%
Unknown/Other	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Pre-custody	**6**	**100%**	**12**	**100%**	**20**	**100%**
Offence Location						
Aboriginal Reserve	4	67%	7	58%	13	65%
Inuit Community	–	–	–	–	–	–
Town	–	–	–	–	–	–
City	–	–	–	–	5	25%
Unknown/Other	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Offence	**6**	**100%**	**12**	**100%**	**20**	**100%**
Post-custody Location						
Aboriginal Reserve	4	67%	8	67%	14	70%
Inuit Community	–	–	–	–	–	–
Town	–	–	–	–	–	–
City	–	–	–	–	4	20%
Unknown/Other	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Post-custody	**6**	**100%**	**12**	**100%**	**20**	**100%**

Age Group 12-13 and Age Group 18+ categories were suppressed due to small numbers.
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 4.7 LOCATION TYPE AND GENDER BY PRE-CUSTODY LOCATION, OFFENCE LOCATION AND POST-CUSTODY LOCATION QUEBEC

Location Type	Total	
	N	%
Pre-custody Location		
Aboriginal Reserve	14	70%
Inuit Community	–	–
Town	–	–
City	4	20%
Unknown/Other	–	–
Total Pre-custody	**20**	**100%**
Offence Location		
Aboriginal Reserve	13	65%
Inuit Community	–	–
Town	–	–
City	5	25%
Unknown/Other	–	–
Total Offence	**20**	**100%**
Post-custody Location		
Aboriginal Reserve	14	70%
Inuit Community	–	–
Town	–	–
City	4	20%
Unknown/Other	–	–
Total Post-custody	**20**	**100%**

Note: Only Aboriginal male youth were in custody on Snapshot day.
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 4.7A LOCATION BY PRE-CUSTODY, OFFENCE AND POST-CUSTODY LOCATION QUEBEC

Location	Total Aboriginal Youth in Location	Total Aboriginal Youth in Custody	% Youth in Custody vs. Youth in Location
Pre-custody Location			
Obedjiwan	190	6	3%
Offence Location			
Obedjiwan	190	6	3%
Post-custody Location			
Obedjiwan	190	5	3%

Note: All locations with less than 5 Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day were excluded due to confidentiality issues.

Source: 1996 Census of Population, Statistics Canada and One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 4.8 LOCATION TYPE AND MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE (MSO) TYPE BY PRE-CUSTODY LOCATION, OFFENCE LOCATION AND POST-CUSTODY LOCATION QUEBEC

Offence Type	Total N	Total %
Pre-custody Location		
Person	11	69%
Property	5	31%
Drugs	–	–
Other CC	–	–
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–
Total Pre-custody	**16**	**100%**
Offence Location		
Person	11	69%
Property	5	31%
Drugs	–	–
Other CC	–	–
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–
Total Offence	**16**	**100%**
Post-custody Location		
Person	11	69%
Property	5	31%
Drugs	–	–
Other CC	–	–
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–
Total Post-custody	**16**	**100%**

All Location Types were suppressed due to small numbers.
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

5.0 Ontario

5.1 Introduction

In Ontario, two ministries participated in the One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody—the Ontario Ministry of Community and Social Services and the Ontario Ministry of Correctional Services. The Ontario Ministry of Community and Social Services is responsible for young offenders between 12 and 15 years of age, while the Ontario Ministry of Correctional Services is responsible for youth between 16 and 18 years of age. For this report, the information gleaned from both ministries is analyzed together.

Information for this chapter was collected through a combination of electronic file reviews and interviews with youth conducted by the facility staff.

5.2 Results

In Ontario, there were 272 Aboriginal youth in custody (open, secure or remand) on Snapshot day. Among the provinces/territories, Ontario had the largest proportion of Aboriginal youth in custody (24%).

Statistics Canada census data (1996) reveals that there are 15,890 Aboriginal youth between 12 and 17 years of age living in Ontario. The Aboriginal youth in the Ontario Snapshot represent 2% of this total population.

On Snapshot day, there were 109 open and secure facilities in Ontario with Aboriginal youth on register. This represents 38% of the total number of Snapshot facilities across Canada (N=228).

The total operational capacity (i.e., the number of permanent youth beds in each facility) of the Ontario facilities was 1,981. Ontario accounted for more than one third (34%) of the total operational capacity of the Snapshot facilities across Canada (N=5,797). Aboriginal youth from the Ontario Snapshot occupied 14% of the total number of beds within the participating facilities in that province.[1]

The custodial facilities in Ontario varied with respect to the type of custody provided (e.g., secure, open or remand), description (e.g., group home, treatment centre and boot camp), and whether they housed male and/or female youth. In Ontario, most of the Aboriginal youth were in secure custody (41%), followed by open (37%) and remand (27%).[2] Of the 272 youth included in the Ontario Snapshot, 6% (N=17) were serving a combination sentence (e.g., secure and remand, open and remand, or open and secure). Of the remaining 255 youth, relatively similar proportions were serving a secure or open sentence only (38% and 32%, respectively), while 26% were serving remand only.

Figure 5.1 describes the types of facilities in which Aboriginal youth were registered on Snapshot day. The most common description of the facilities was secure/open detention/custody centre (59%), followed by foster/community home and group home (14% each) and community residential care (8%).[3]

Most facilities were co-ed/male and female (60%), followed by male only (37%) and female only (3%).

5.3 Demographic Information

In Ontario, three quarters of Aboriginal youth (75%) in custody on Snapshot day were male. Figure 5.2 and Table 5.1 describe the gender and age distribution of Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day (see end of chapter for all tables). Most Aboriginal youth were between 16 and 17 years of age (45%), followed by those between 14 and 15 years of age (37%), 18 years of age and older (13%), and 12–13 years old (5%). The median age was 16.

Aboriginal males tended to be older than Aboriginal females. Males were more often found among those 16–17 years of age (47% versus 40% for females), while females figured more prominently among those 14–15 years of age (53% versus 31% for males).

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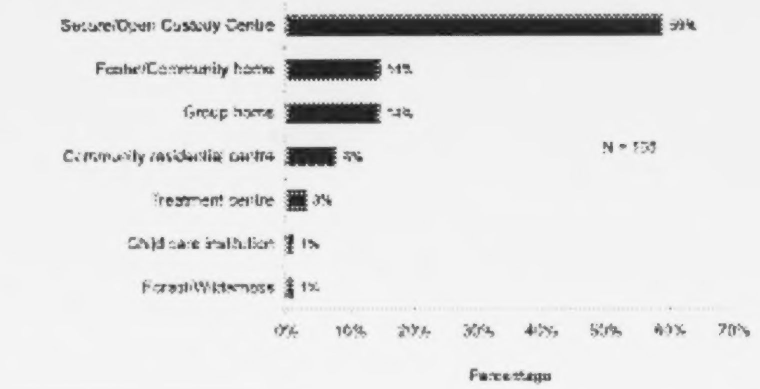
[1] We were unable to calculate the total number of permanent beds in each jurisdiction because facilities without Aboriginal youth on Snapshot day did not participate in the study.

[2] Total equals more than 100% because some youth were serving a combination sentence (e.g., secure custody and remand).

[3] Figure 5.1 combines certain facility types within the Ontario Ministry of Community and Social Service and the Ontario Ministry of Corrections. Consequently, the figure does not fully describe the variety of facilities found in Ontario, and it does not differentiate between facilities found within each ministry.

FIGURE 5.1 FACILITY TYPE



Data was missing for four facilities.
Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

Virtually all (97%) of the Aboriginal youth who reported Aboriginal origin were First Nations/North American Aboriginal, while 2% were Métis. Aboriginal origin was missing/unknown for 14% (N=47) of the respondents. Of the youth who reported First Nations/North American Aboriginal origin, 88% were Status Indians (see Table 5.1).

Virtually all of the Aboriginal youth spoke English (94%), while 28% were bilingual (e.g., they also spoke an Aboriginal language such as Mi'k Maq or Cree—see Table 5.1).

5.4 Most Serious Offence (MSO)

Figure 5.3 and Table 5.2 describe the most serious offences attributed to Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day. Contrary to the National trend of property-related offences, Aboriginal youth in Ontario were most likely to have a crime against the person MSO. In Ontario, most Aboriginal youth in open or secure custody were guilty of a crime against the person (45%), followed by property offences (38%) and other *Criminal Code* offences (15%).

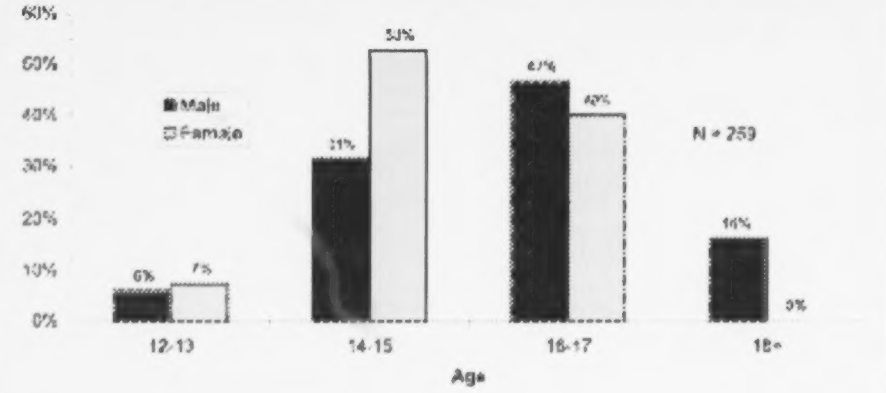
Of those found guilty of an offence against the person, 30% were convicted of assault, while 22% were convicted of assault with a weapon/causing bodily harm, and 12% were convicted of robbery (see Table 5.3). Of those with a property-related MSO, more than half (51%) committed break and enter.

More male than female Aboriginal youth were convicted for a property-related offence (42% versus 24%). But more female than male Aboriginal youth were convicted for an offence against the person (61% versus 41%). Similar proportions of males and females had a most serious offence in the other *Criminal Code* category (15% and 13%, respectively—see Table 5.2).

Of the males guilty of a crime against the person, most were convicted of assault (33%), followed by assault with a weapon/causing bodily harm (22%). In comparison, 22% (each) of the females convicted for a crime against the person were guilty of assault and assault with a weapon/causing bodily harm (see Table 5.3).

Older youth tended to be found guilty of a crime against the person, while younger youth tended to have a property-related MSO. More than half (51%) of those between 16 and 17 years of age had an MSO for a crime against the person, compared to 52% of those 18 years of age or older, 40% of the 14–15 year olds, and 33% of those between 12 and 13 years of age. Meanwhile, more than two fifths (44%) of those between 12 and 13 years of age had an MSO for a property-related offence, compared to 39% of the 14–15 year olds, 36% of the 16–17 year olds and 38% of those 18 years of age and

FIGURE 5.2 AGE AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF ABORIGINAL YOUTH IN CUSTODY ON SNAPSHOT DAY



Data was missing for 13 youth.
Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

older (see Table 5.4). The finding that older youth were most likely to be guilty of a crime against the person is not surprising given that these offences typically receive longer sentences—which explains why those 18 years of age and older are still in a youth facility.

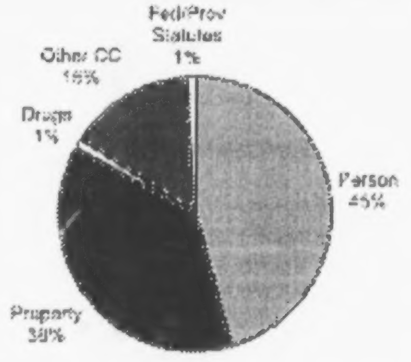
Figure 5.4 describes the distribution of MSO for those serving an open and secure sentence. A larger proportion of those serving a secure sentence than those serving an open sentence had a crime against the person MSO (50% versus 43%, respectively). Similar proportions of those in open and closed custody had a property-related MSO (39% versus 35%, respectively).

5.5 Most Serious Charge

Figure 5.5 and Table 5.2 describe the most serious charge or alleged offence committed by Aboriginal youth serving remand on Snapshot day. Similar to the MSO analysis, youth on remand were most likely to be associated with a crime against the person. In Ontario, most Aboriginal youth serving remand were charged with an offence against the person (43%), followed by property offences (34%) and other *Criminal Code* offences (21%).[4]

Of those charged with an offence against the person, 31% were charged with assault with a weapon/causing bodily harm, 15% (each) with assault, aggravated assault and murder or attempted murder. Of those charged with a property-related offence, less than half (48%) were charged with break and enter (see Table 5.3).

FIGURE 5.3 MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE—OPEN OR CLOSED CUSTODY



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

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[4] The analysis of MSC involves much smaller numbers in comparison to MSO. Therefore, the figures in this section are more susceptible to large fluctuations when calculating proportions.

More male than female Aboriginal youth were charged with a property-related offence (40% versus 20%). But more female than male Aboriginal youth were charged with an offence against the person (47% versus 42%). Females were more likely than males to be charged with other *Criminal Code* offences (33% and 16%, respectively) (see Table 5.2).[5]

Unlike the National findings—which show that younger youth were most likely to be charged with a crime against the person—in Ontario, a varied pattern emerges with respect to age and MSC. More than two thirds (67% each) of the 12–13 year olds and those 18 years of age and older had a crime against the person MSC. In comparison, 41% of the 16–17 year olds and 29% of the 14–15 year olds were alleged to have committed a similar offence. A larger proportion of 14–15 year olds than 16–17 year olds had an MSC for a property-related offence (53% versus 34%, respectively—see Table 5.4). However, in this instance, differences between age groups must be interpreted with caution because small cell sizes produce large percentage differences.

5.6 Sentence Length

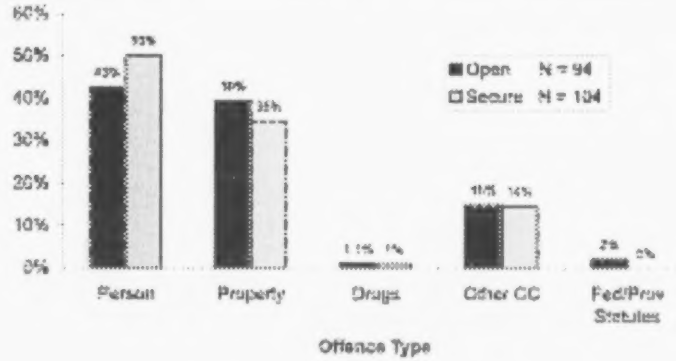
Figure 5.6 and Table 5.5 describe the various sentence lengths being served by Aboriginal youth included in the Snapshot. Twenty-eight per cent (28%) of youth in Ontario were sentenced to custody for 50–99 days, while 18% were sentenced to 150–199 days and 10% to 100–149 days. Almost two thirds (65%) were sentenced to 1–199 days. Meanwhile, 82% of the youth were sentenced to 1–299 days. The median custody length was 152 days.

Data concerning sentence length must be interpreted with caution. Longer sentences are more likely to be captured in a one-day snapshot than shorter ones, so the former may be overrepresented in the results. Therefore, the sentence distribution in Figure 5.6 and Table 5.5—and the median custody length—do not necessarily represent typical sentence lengths.

More females than males were sentenced to custody for less than 99 days (54% versus 33%). In fact, 81% of the females were sentenced to 199 days or less compared to 61% of the males.

An analysis of age and sentence length provides some evidence that older youth tended to serve longer sentences compared to younger youth. For instance, 30% of those 18 years of age and older were serving a sentence of 200 days or more, compared to 27% of the 16–17 year olds, and 23% of the 14–15 year olds. Meanwhile, 43% of the 14–15 year olds were serving a sentence of 149 days or less, compared to 25% of the 16–17 year olds and 22% of those 18 years of age or older (see Table 5.5). However, the finding that older youth

FIGURE 5.4 MOST SERIOUS CHARGE—OPEN AND SECURE CUSTODY



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

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[5] Due to small cell sizes, an analysis of offence types was not conducted.

were serving longer sentences than younger youth was expected, given that older youth were most likely to have an MSO or MSC for a crime against the person—offences that typically receive longer sentences.

5.7 Geographic Questions

The following section describes where Aboriginal youth included in the Ontario Snapshot spent most of their time during the two years before their current admission, where they committed their offence and where they plan to relocate. Respondents answered these three questions by indicating if they were in (or plan to be in) a city, town, reserve or another location.

In Ontario, the majority of Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day indicated that they were in a city, regardless of the question. This "urban" phenomenon is not surprising given that many cities have large Aboriginal populations.

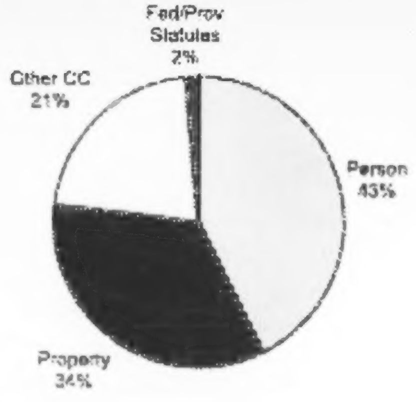
5.7.1 Where the Youth Lived Preceding Their Current Admission

Figure 5.7 and Table 5.6 describe where the youth in the Snapshot spent most of their time during the two years before their admission. Overall, more than half (53%) of Aboriginal youth in the Ontario Snapshot lived in a city, 31% lived on an Aboriginal reserve and 14% lived in a town. The proportion of youth in Ontario who lived on a reserve was greater than the proportion of youth nationally who indicated that they lived on a reserve before their current admission (31% versus 23%).

Table 5.6 reports the relationship between age and where the youth spent most of their time during the two years before their current admission. In Ontario, older youth were more likely than younger youth to have lived on a reserve. For instance, more 16–17 year olds (41%) and those 18 years of age and older (38%) lived on a reserve during the two years before their current admission than 12–13 year olds (25%) and 14–15 year olds (18%). Similar proportions of all age groups lived in a city during the two years before their current admission.

No differences emerged when examining gender and where youth spent most of their time in the two years before their current admission. Similar proportions of males and females lived in a city, town or reserve (see Table 5.7).

FIGURE 5.5 MOST SERIOUS CHARGE—REMAND



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

Examining MSOs suggests that youth who lived on a reserve were most likely to have a crime against the person MSO, while youth who lived in a city or a town were most likely to have committed a property-related offence. Of those who lived primarily on a reserve, most were guilty of a crime against the person (64%), while 25% were guilty of a property offence, and 11% were guilty of other *Criminal Code* offences. In comparison, of those who lived in a town, equal proportions were guilty of a property crime and a crime against the person (39% each), while 15% were guilty of other *Criminal Code* offences. Similarly, of the youth who lived in a city, 44% had an MSO for a property-related offence, while 38% were guilty of a crime against the person and 16% were guilty of other *Criminal Code* offences (see Table 5.8).[6]

Table 5.7a includes the names of specific locations as well as 1996 Census data to provide information about the proportion of Aboriginal youth from the various locations who were in custody on Snapshot day. Of the 269 youth in the Ontario Snapshot, the largest proportion (N=24 or 9%) lived in Thunder Bay during the two years before their current admission, followed by London (N=19 or 7%), Sudbury (N=14 or 5%) and Moosonee and Hamilton (N=12 or 5% each).

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[6] Due to small cell sizes, an analysis of MSC and where youth lived before their current admission was not conducted.

However, a slightly different picture emerges when examining the proportion of 12–17 year old Aboriginal youth from each community who were in custody on Snapshot day. Twelve youth, or 5% of the 12–17 year old Aboriginal population in the community, indicated that they lived in Moosonee before their current admission. Meanwhile, 14 youth lived in Sudbury and 8 in Toronto, representing 4% of the 12–17 year old Aboriginal population in each community.

5.7.2 Where the Offence was Committed/ Allegedly Committed

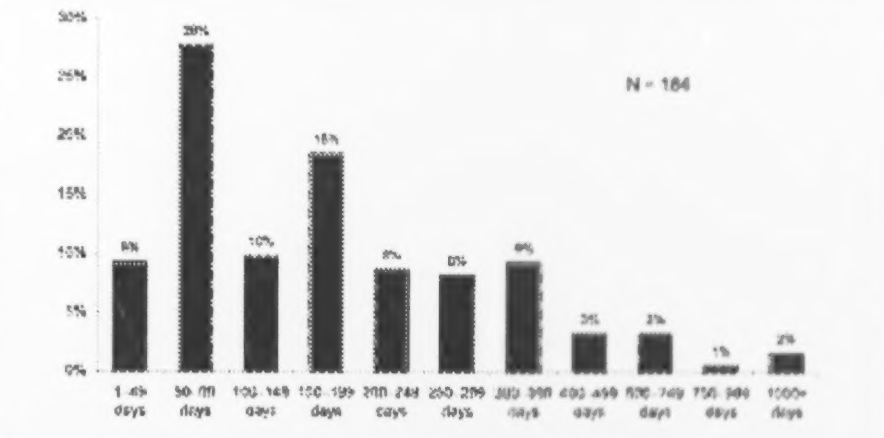
Figure 5.8 and Table 5.6 describe where the youth in the Ontario Snapshot committed or allegedly committed the offence for their current admission. Almost three fifths (58%) of Aboriginal youth committed or allegedly committed the offence for their current admission in a city, compared to 25% on a reserve and 17% in a town. A larger proportion of Ontario youth committed or allegedly committed their offence on a reserve when compared to the proportion of youth nationally (25% versus 17%, respectively).

An analysis of age suggests that more older than younger youth committed or allegedly committed their offence on a reserve. Meanwhile, more younger than older youth committed or allegedly committed their offence in a town. For instance, more 14–15 year olds (35%) and those 18 years of age and older (30%) committed or allegedly committed their offence on a reserve, compared to 19% of the 12–13 year olds and 13% of 14–15 year olds. Conversely, more 12–13 year olds (25%) and 14–15 year olds (23%) than 16–17 year olds (15%) and those 18 years of age and older (9%) committed or allegedly committed their offence in a town (see Table 5.6).

No differences emerged when examining gender and where Snapshot youth in Ontario committed or allegedly committed their offence. Similar proportions of males and females committed or allegedly committed their offence in a city, town or reserve (see Table 5.7).

An examination of where the youth were when they committed their most serious offence reveals that youth who were on a reserve were most likely to commit an offence against the person, while youth in a city were most likely to have a property-related MSO. Of the youth who committed their MSO on a reserve, most (63%) were guilty of a crime against the person, compared to 40% of the youth who committed a similar offence in a city and 43% in a town. Conversely, of the youth who committed their MSO in a city, 44% were guilty of a property

FIGURE 5.6 SENTENCE LENGTH BEING SERVED ON SNAPSHOT DAY



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

offence, compared to 35% of the youth who committed a property offence in a town and 24% on a reserve (see Table 5.8).[7]

Table 5.7a includes the names of specific locations as well as 1996 Census data to provide information about the proportion of Aboriginal youth from the various locations who were in custody on Snapshot day. Of the 269 youth in the Ontario Snapshot, the largest proportion (N=27 or 10%) committed or allegedly committed their offence in Thunder Bay, followed by London (N=24 or 9%), Sudbury (N=13 or 5%) and Moosonee (N=12 or 5%).

However, a slightly different picture emerges when examining the proportion of 12-17 year old Aboriginal youth from each community who were in custody on Snapshot day. Twelve youth indicated they committed or allegedly committed their offence in Moosonee and 24 in London, representing 5% of the 12-17 year old Aboriginal population in each community. Meanwhile, 8 youth (each) committed or allegedly committed their offence in Toronto and Brantford, representing 4% of the 12-17 year old Aboriginal population in each community.

5.7.3 Where the Youth Plan to Relocate Upon Release

Figure 5.9 and Table 5.6 describe where the Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day plan to relocate upon release. In Ontario, more than half (54%) plan to relocate to a city, compared to 31% who plan to relocate on an Aboriginal reserve and 11% in a town. Relocation plans were unknown for 4% of the Aboriginal youth in custody. More Aboriginal youth in Ontario than nationally plan to relocate to a reserve upon release (31% versus 22%, respectively).

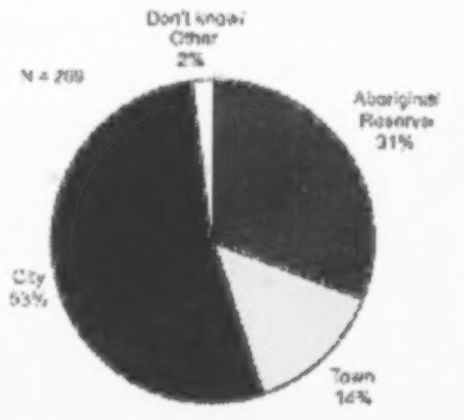
Older youth were slightly more likely than younger youth to indicate they plan to relocate to an Aboriginal reserve upon release from custody. More than two fifths of those between 16 and 17 years of age (40%) and 38% of those 18 years of age and older plan to relocate to a reserve, compared to 25% of the 12-13 year olds and 19% of the 14-15 year olds. More than three fifths (64%) of the 14-15 year olds plan to relocate to a city, compared to 53% of those 18 years of age and older, 50% of the 12-13 year olds, and 45% of the 16-17 year olds (see Table 5.6).

The data suggests that females were slightly more likely than males to have relocation plans to a city or town. Slightly more females than males plan to relocate to a city (56% versus 52%). Meanwhile, 16% of the females versus 11% of the males plan to relocate to a town, and 33% of the males and 26% of the females plan to relocate to a reserve (see Table 5.7).

Examining MSO and relocation plans reveals that most of those planning to relocate to a reserve or town had a crime against the person MSO (63% and 57%, respectively), while most of those planning to relocate to a city were guilty of a property crime (45%) (see Table 5.8).[8]

Table 5.7a includes the names of specific locations as well as 1996 Census data to provide information about the proportion of Aboriginal youth from the various locations who were in custody on Snapshot day. Of the 269 youth in the Ontario Snapshot, most (N=29 or 11%) plan to relocate to Thunder Bay, followed by London (N=19 or 7%), and Sudbury and Moosonee (N=13 or 5% each).

FIGURE 5.7 WHERE THE YOUTH SPENT MAJORITY OF TIME DURING THE TWO YEARS BEFORE THEIR CURRENT ADMISSION



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

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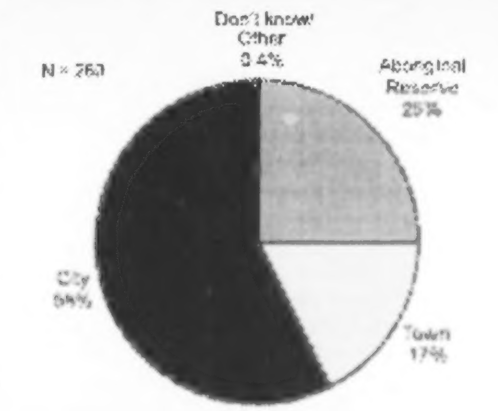
[7] Due to small cell sizes, an analysis of MSC and where youth lived before their current admission was not conducted.

[8] Due to small cell sizes, an analysis of MSC and where youth lived before their current admission was not conducted.

FIGURE 5.8 WHERE THE OFFENCE WAS COMMITTED OR ALLEGEDLY COMMITTED



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001). Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

However, a slightly different picture emerges when examining the proportion of 12-17 year old Aboriginal youth from each community who were in custody on Snapshot day. Thirteen youth indicated they plan to relocate to Moosonee, representing 6% of the 12-17 year old Aboriginal population in each community. Meanwhile, 19 youth plan to relocate to London and 8 to Toronto, representing 4% of the 12-17 year old Aboriginal population in each community.

5.8 Mobility Patterns

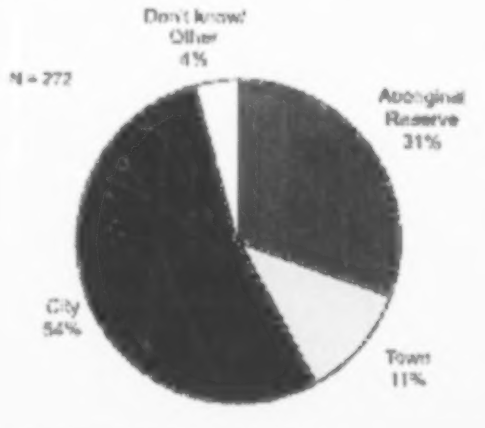
The previous section reveals that Aboriginal youth included in the Ontario Snapshot were most likely to have lived in a city, committed or allegedly committed their offence in a city and plan to relocate to a city. However, the analysis does not reveal mobility patterns across the three main Snapshot questions. For instance, of the youth who lived in a city before their current admission, what proportion committed their offence in a city, and what proportion committed their offence in a different location (e.g., reserve or town)?

To address this question, the respondents' answers were examined across the three main Snapshot questions (from where they lived, to where they committed or allegedly committed their offence and where they plan to relocate). Overall, the analysis reveals little mobility—most of the youth remained in the same location across the three main Snapshot questions.[9] In Ontario, youth who lived in a city were most likely to have committed or allegedly committed their offence in a city and plan to relocate to a city.

Of the 83 youth in Ontario who indicated that they spent most of their time during the two years before their current admission on a reserve, most (68%) also committed or allegedly committed their offence on, and plan to relocate to, a reserve. Ten per cent (10%) of youth lived on a reserve, committed their offence in a city and plan to relocate to a reserve. Similarly, 8% lived on a reserve, committed their offence in a town and plan to relocate to a reserve. In this respect, the evidence suggests some mobility among youth who moved from a reserve to commit their offence but plan to relocate to a reserve.

Of the youth who indicated that they lived in a town most of the time during the two years before their current admission, almost two thirds (65% N=37) also committed or allegedly committed their offence in a

FIGURE 5.9 RELOCATION PLANS



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001). Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

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[9] This analysis was conducted at the city, town and reserve level and does not account for movement across specific locations (e.g., whether a youth committed his or her offence in city "A" and plans to relocate to city "B").

town and plan to relocate to a town. Fourteen per cent (14%) lived in a town, committed or allegedly committed their offence in a town and plan to relocate to a reserve.

Of the 133 youth in Ontario who indicated that they spent most of their time during the two years before their current admission in a city, most (86%) also committed or allegedly committed their offence in, and plan to relocate to, a city. Only 3% of the youth lived in a city, committed or allegedly committed their offence in a city and plan to relocate to a reserve. Meanwhile, 2% lived in a city, committed or allegedly committed their offence in a town and plan to relocate to a city.

5.9 Ontario Conclusions

In Ontario, the data indicate that the typical Aboriginal youth in open or secure custody on Snapshot day was a male between the ages of 16 and 17 with a most serious offence or charge for a crime against the person.

The data also reveal that Aboriginal youth included in the Ontario Snapshot experienced most of their conflict with the criminal justice system in urban areas. A majority of Aboriginal youth lived in a city during the two years before their current admission, a majority were charged or committed the offence for their current admission in a city, and a majority plan to live in a city upon release from custody.

Finally, most Aboriginal youth lived, committed or allegedly committed their offence, and plan to relocate in similar locations (a city, town or reserve). Youth who lived primarily in a city before their current admission were most likely to have committed or allegedly committed their offence in a city, and have plans to relocate to a city. However, the data also suggests some mobility among youth who lived on a reserve, were charged or convicted in a city or town, and plan to relocate to a reserve.

TABLE 5.1 GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ABORIGINAL YOUTH IN CUSTODY ONTARIO

Variable	N	%
Gender[1]		
Male	207	79%
Female	55	21%
Total	**262**	**100%**
Age[2]		
12	4	1%
13	12	4%
14	37	14%
15	62	23%
16	58	22%
17	61	23%
18+	34	13%
Total	**268**	**100%**
Aboriginal Origin[3]		
First Nations	218	97%
Métis	4	2%
Inuit	–	–
Innu	–	–
Inuvialuit	–	–
Other	3	1%
Total	**225**	**100%**
Aboriginal Status[4]		
Status Indian	176	88%
Non-Status Indian	23	12%
Total	**199**	**100%**
Language[5]		
English	255	94%
Aboriginal	76	28%
French	–	–
Other	–	–
Total[6]	**272**	**122%**

[1] Gender missing for 10 youth.
[2] Age missing for 4 youth.
[3] Aboriginal Origin missing for 47 youth.
[4] Aboriginal Status missing for 73 youth
[5] Language missing for 2 youth.
[6] Total does not add up to 100% (or 272 youth) in custody because of multiple answers.
- Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 5.2 OFFENCE TYPE AND GENDER BY MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE (MSO) AND MOST SERIOUS CHARGE (MSC)
ONTARIO

Offence Type	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
MSO[1]						
Person	58	41%	23	61%	81	45%
Property	60	42%	9	24%	69	38%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Criminal Code	22	15%	5	13%	27	15%
Federal/Provincial Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total MSO	**143**	**100%**	**38**	**100%**	**181**	**100%**
MSC[2]						
Person	19	42%	7	47%	26	43%
Property	18	40%	3	20%	21	35%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Criminal Code	7	16%	5	33%	12	21%
Federal/Provincial Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total MSC	**45**	**100%**	**15**	**100%**	**60**	**100%**

[1] Data was missing for 8 youth

[2] Data was missing for 1 youth.

– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 5.3 SELECTED VIOLENT AND PROPERTY OFFENCES BY GENDER AND MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE (MSO) AND MOST SERIOUS CHARGE (MSC)
ONTARIO

Offence Type	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
MSO						
Offences Against the Person						
Murder and Attempted Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aggravated Assault	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault With Weapon/ Causing Bodily Harm	13	22%	5	22%	18	22%
Assault	19	33%	5	22%	24	30%
Sexual Offences	5	9%	–	–	5	6%
Robbery	6	10%	4	17%	10	12%
Other Violent Offences	11	19%	6	26%	17	21%
Total	**58**	**93%**	**23**	**87%**	**81**	**100%**
Property Offences						
B&E	–	–	–	–	35	51%
Theft	11	18%	4	44%	15	22%
Possession Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	14	20%
Other Property Offences	–	–	–	–	5	7%
Total	**60**	**100%**	**9**	**44%**	**69**	**100%**
MSC						
Offences Against the Person						
Murder and Attempted Murder	–	–	–	–	4	15%
Aggravated Assault	–	–	–	–	4	15%
Assault With Weapon/ Causing Bodily Harm	–	–	–	–	8	31%
Assault	–	–	–	–	4	15%
Sexual Offences	–	–	–	–	3	12%
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Violent Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**19**		**7**		**26**	**100%**
Property Offences						
B&E	–	–	–	–	10	48%
Theft	–	–	–	–	5	24%
Possession Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Property Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**18**		**3**		**21**	**100%**

MSC data by gender were suppressed due to small numbers.
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 5.4 OFFENCE TYPE AND AGE BY MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE (MSO) AND MOST SERIOUS CHARGE (MSC)
ONTARIO

Offence Type	14–15		16–17		18+	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
MSO[1]						
Person	32	40%	39	51%	12	52%
Property	31	39%	27	36%	9	39%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	15	19%	9	12%	–	–
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total MSO	**80**	**100%**	**76**	**100%**	**23**	**100%**
MSC						
Person	5	29%	13	41%	4	67%
Property	9	53%	11	34%	–	–
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	3	18%	7	22%	–	–
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total MSC	**17**	**100%**	**32**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**

Age Group 12-13 data was suppressed due to small numbers (N=15).

[1] Data was missing for 1 youth.

– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 5.5 SENTENCE LENGTH BY AGE ONTARIO

Sentence Length	14–15		16–17		18+		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1–49 days	11	14%	–	–	3	13%	18	10%
50–99 days	25	32%	18	23%	–	–	51	27%
100–149 days	–	–	9	12%	–	–	18	10%
150–199 days	13	17%	15	19%	5	21%	35	18%
200–249 days	7	9%	6	8%	–	–	16	8%
250–299 days	7	9%	7	9%	–	–	16	8%
300–399 days	4	5%	13	17%	3	13%	20	11%
400–499 days	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3%
500–749 days	3	4%	3	4%	–	–	6	3%
750–999 days	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1000+ days	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	**79**	**100%**	**78**	**100%**	**24**	**100%**	**190**	**100%**

Age Group 12–13 (N=26) was suppressed due to small numbers.
Data was missing for 310 youth due to remand status.
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 5.6 LOCATION TYPE AND AGE BY PRE-CUSTODY LOCATION, OFFENCE LOCATION AND POST-CUSTODY LOCATION
ONTARIO

Location Type	12–13		14–15		16–17		18+		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pre-custody Location[1]										
Aboriginal Reserve	4	25%	18	18%	48	41%	13	38%	83	31%
Inuit Community	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Town	–	–	22	22%	11	9%	–	–	37	14%
City	9	56%	57	58%	55	47%	19	56%	140	53%
Unknown/Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2%
Total Pre-custody	**16**	**100%**	**98**	**100%**	**118**	**100%**	**34**	**100%**	**266**	**100%**
Offence Location[2]										
Aboriginal Reserve	3	19%	13	13%	41	35%	10	30%	67	25%
Inuit Community	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Town	4	25%	23	23%	17	15%	3	9%	47	17%
City	9	56%	63	64%	59	50%	20	59%	151	56%
Unknown/Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1%
Total Offence	**16**	**100%**	**99**	**100%**	**119**	**100%**	**34**	**100%**	**268**	**100%**
Post-custody Location[3]										
Aboriginal Reserve	4	25%	19	19%	47	40%	13	38%	83	31%
Inuit Community	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Town	–	–	17	17%	9	8%	–	–	31	11%
City	8	50%	63	64%	54	45%	18	53%	143	54%
Unknown/Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	4%
Total Post-custody	**16**	**100%**	**99**	**100%**	**119**	**100%**	**34**	**100%**	**268**	**100%**

[1] Data was missing for 6 youth.
[2] Data was missing for 4 youth.
[3] Data was missing for 4 youth.
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 5.7 LOCATION TYPE AND GENDER BY PRE-CUSTODY LOCATION, OFFENCE LOCATION AND POST-CUSTODY LOCATION
ONTARIO

Location Type	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pre-custody Location[1]						
Aboriginal Reserve	66	32%	16	29%	82	32%
Inuit Community	–	–	–	–	–	–
Town	27	13%	9	16%	36	14%
City	106	52%	29	53%	135	52%
Unknown/Other	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Pre-custody	**204**	**100%**	**55**	**100%**	**259**	**100%**
Offence Location[2]						
Aboriginal Reserve	55	27%	11	20%	66	26%
Inuit Community	–	–	–	–	–	–
Town	32	16%	13	24%	45	17%
City	115	56%	31	56%	146	56%
Unknown/Other	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Offence	**204**	**100%**	**55**	**100%**	**259**	**100%**
Post-custody Location[3]						
Aboriginal Reserve	68	33%	14	26%	82	32%
Inuit Community	–	–	–	–	–	–
Town	21	11%	9	16%	30	12%
City	105	52%	31	56%	136	53%
Unknown/Other	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Post-custody	**204**	**100%**	**55**	**100%**	**259**	**100%**

[1] Data was missing for 13 youth.
[2] Data was missing for 13 youth.
[3] Data was missing for 13 youth.
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada

TABLE 5.7A LOCATION BY PRE-CUSTODY, OFFENCE AND POST-CUSTODY LOCATION ONTARIO

Location	Total Aboriginal Youth in Location	Total Aboriginal Youth in Custody	% Youth in Custody vs. Youth in Location
Pre-custody Location			
Brantford	210	7	3%
Hamilton	440	12	3%
London	480	19	4%
Moose Factory	N/A	7	N/A
Moosonee	225	12	5%
North Bay	270	9	3%
Ottawa	290	5	2%
Pikangikum	160	5	3%
Sault Ste. Marie	450	7	2%
Sudbury	385	14	4%
Thunder Bay	980	24	2%
Toronto	220	8	4%
West Bay	N/A	5	N/A
Offence Location			
Brantford	210	8	4%
Hamilton	440	11	3%
Kenora	260	8	3%
London	480	24	5%
Moose Factory	N/A	8	N/A
Moosonee	225	12	5%
North Bay	270	9	3%
Ottawa	290	6	2%
Pikangikum	160	5	3%
Sault Ste. Marie	450	8	2%
Sioux Lookout	165	5	3%
Sudbury	385	13	3%
Thunder Bay	980	27	3%
Toronto	220	8	4%
West Bay	N/A	5	N/A

Note: All locations with less than 5 Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day were excluded for confidentiality reasons.

Sources: 1996 Census of Population, Statistics Canada and One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 5.7A (*continued*) **LOCATION BY PRE-CUSTODY, OFFENCE AND POST-CUSTODY LOCATION ONTARIO**

Location	Total Aboriginal Youth in Location	Total Aboriginal Youth in Custody	% Youth in Custody vs. Youth in Location
Post-custody Location			
Brantford	210	7	3%
Hamilton	440	12	3%
London	480	19	4%
Moose Factory	N/A	7	N/A
Moosonee	225	13	6%
North Bay	270	8	3%
Ottawa	290	6	2%
Sault Ste. Marie	450	7	2%
Sudbury	385	13	3%
Thunder Bay	980	29	3%
Toronto	220	8	4%
West Bay	N/A	5	N/A

Note: All locations with less than 5 Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day were excluded for confidentiality reasons.

Sources: 1996 Census of Population, Statistics Canada and One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001). Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 5.8 LOCATION TYPE AND MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE (MSO) TYPE BY PRE-CUSTODY LOCATION, OFFENCE LOCATION AND POST-CUSTODY LOCATION ONTARIO

Offence Type	Aboriginal Reserve		Town		City		Grand Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pre-custody Location[1]								
Person	35	64%	13	39%	36	38%	84	45%
Property	14	25%	13	39%	41	44%	71	38%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	6	11%	5	15%	15	16%	28	15%
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Pre-custody	**55**	**100%**	**33**	**100%**	**94**	**100%**	**187**	**100%**
Offence Location								
Person	26	63%	17	43%	42	40%	86	46%
Property	10	24%	14	35%	46	44%	71	38%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	5	12%	6	15%	17	16%	28	15%
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Offence	**41**	**100%**	**40**	**100%**	**106**	**100%**	**189**	**100%**
Post-custody Location								
Person	39	62%	13	48%	34	36%	86	46%
Property	15	24%	10	37%	43	45%	71	38%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	8	13%	–	–	17	18%	28	15%
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Post-custody	**63**	**100%**	**27**	**100%**	**95**	**100%**	**189**	**100%**

Inuit Community category was N/A.
Don't know/Other category was suppressed due to small numbers (N=5).
[1] Data missing for 2 youth.
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 5.9 LOCATION TYPE AND MOST SERIOUS CHARGE (MSC) TYPE BY PRE-CUSTODY LOCATION, OFFENCE LOCATION AND POST-CUSTODY LOCATION ONTARIO

Offence Type	Aboriginal Reserve		Town		City		Grand Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pre-custody Location								
Person	9	69%	–	–	15	36%	26	43%
Property	–	–	4	80%	16	38%	21	34%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	3	23%	–	–	10	24%	13	21%
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Pre-custody	**13**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**	**42**	**100%**	**61**	**100%**
Offence Location								
Person	7	70%	5	63%	14	33%	26	43%
Property	–	–	–	–	17	40%	21	34%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	–	–	–	–	11	26%	13	21%
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Offence	**10**	**100%**	**8**	**100%**	**43**	**100%**	**61**	**100%**
Post-custody Location								
Person	7	64%	–	–	14	35%	26	43%
Property	–	–	–	–	16	40%	21	34%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	–	–	–	–	9	23%	13	21%
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Post-custody	**11**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**	**40**	**100%**	**61**	**100%**

Inuit Community category was suppressed due to small numbers (N=0).
Don't know/Other category was suppressed due to small numbers (N=5).
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

6.0 Manitoba

6.1 Introduction

In Manitoba, information for the One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody was collected through a combination of electronic file reviews and interviews with youth conducted by facility staff.

6.2 Results

In Manitoba, there were 259 Aboriginal youth in custody (open, secure or remand) on Snapshot day. Among the provinces/territories, Manitoba had the third-largest proportion of Aboriginal youth in custody (23%), slightly less than Saskatchewan (23%) and Ontario (24%).

Statistics Canada census data (1996) reveals there are 15,555 Aboriginal youth between 12 and 17 years of age living in Manitoba. The Aboriginal youth in the Manitoba Snapshot represent 2% of this total population.

On Snapshot day, there were 16 open and secure facilities in Manitoba with Aboriginal youth on register. This represents 7% of the total number of Snapshot facilities across Canada (N=228).

The total operational capacity (the number of permanent youth beds in each facility) of the facilities included in the Manitoba Snapshot was 1,415. Manitoba accounted for less than one quarter (24%) of the total operational capacity of the Snapshot facilities across Canada (N=5,797). Aboriginal youth included in the Manitoba Snapshot occupied less than one fifth (18%) of the total number of beds within the participating facilities in that province.[1]

The custodial facilities included in this study varied with respect to type of custody provided (e.g., secure, open or remand), description (e.g., group home, treatment centre and boot camp), and whether they housed male and/or female youth. In Manitoba, similar proportions of Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day were in secure custody, open custody and remand (31%, 37% and 32%, respectively). The proportion of youth serving remand in Manitoba is slightly higher than the proportion serving remand across Canada (32% versus 27%).[2]

In Manitoba, the most common type of facility in which youth serve a custodial sentence is a secure/open detention/custody centre (36%).[3] The remaining Snapshot facilities fall into the "other" facility-type category (e.g., adult custody and adult remand centre). A majority of youth are sentenced to a youth open or secure custody facility. For various reasons, a minority of youth may be in an adult facility (e.g., transferred to adult, serving time in a youth section of an adult facility or on remand in an adult facility). The largest proportion of facilities was male only (78%), followed by female only (15%) and co-ed (8%).

6.3 Demographic Information

In Manitoba, 8 in 10 Aboriginal youth (83%) in custody on Snapshot day were male. Figure 6.1 and Table 6.1 describe the gender and age distribution of Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day (see end of chapter for all tables). Most of the Aboriginal youth were between 16 and 17 years of age (49%), followed by those 18 years of age and older (30%) and those between 14 and 15 years of age (20%). The median age was 17.

Aboriginal males in custody tended to be older than Aboriginal females. More males than females were 18 years of age or older (34% versus 11% for females), while more females than males were 16–17 years of age (53% versus 48% for males). Thirty-one per cent (31%) of the females were between 14 and 15 years of age compared to 18% of the males.

Almost three quarters (73%) of the Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day were First Nations/North American Aboriginal, while 27% were Métis. Of the youth who reported First Nations/North American Aboriginal origin, 93% were Status Indians (see Table 6.1).[4]

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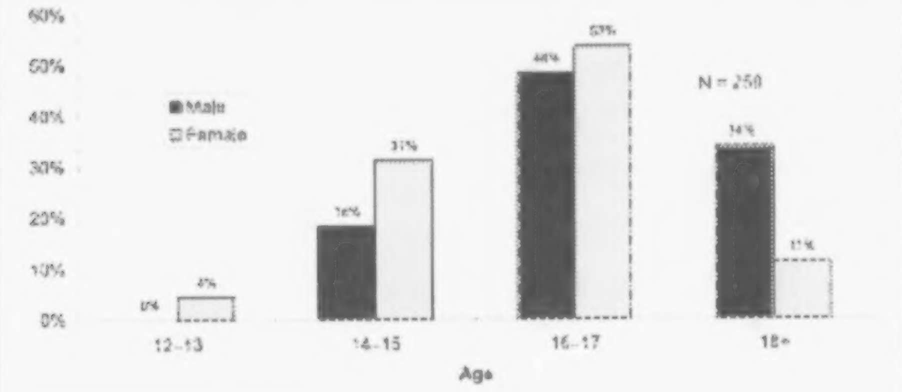
[1] We were unable to calculate the total number of permanent beds in each jurisdiction because facilities without Aboriginal youth on Snapshot day did not participate in the study.

[2] Information was not available on youth serving a combination sentence (e.g., secure and remand).

[3] Data missing for 3 facilities.

[4] Data were missing for 71 youth (27%).

FIGURE 6.1 AGE AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF ABORIGINAL YOUTH IN CUSTODY ON SNAPSHOT DAY



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

In Manitoba, all of the Aboriginal youth included in the Snapshot spoke English, while less than 1% were bilingual (e.g., they also spoke an Aboriginal language such as Mi'k Maq or Cree—see Table 6.1).

6.4 Most Serious Offence

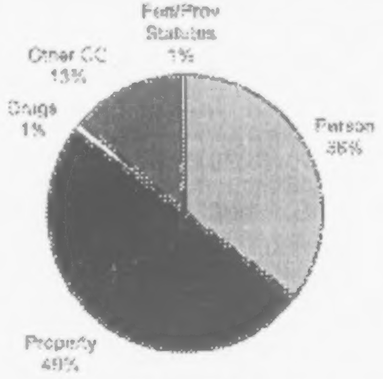
Figure 6.2 and Table 6.2 describe the most serious offences (MSO) attributed to Aboriginal youth on Snapshot day. In Manitoba, most of the Aboriginal youth in open or secure custody were found guilty of a property offence (49%), followed by offences against the person (36%) and other *Criminal Code* offences (13%).

Of those guilty of an offence against the person, 49% were convicted of robbery (compared to 27% nationally), 18% were convicted of assault with a weapon/causing bodily harm and 14% were convicted of assault. Of those with a property-related MSO, the largest proportion committed break and enter (56%), while 42% committed theft (see Table 6.3).

More male than female Aboriginal youth were convicted of a property-related offence (54% versus 26%). Meanwhile, slightly more male than female Aboriginal youth were convicted of an offence against the person (36% versus 33%—see Table 6.2).

Although similar proportions of females and males were convicted of a crime against the person, the data suggests that males committed more serious offences. For instance, males were most likely to be guilty of robbery, while females were most likely to have committed an assault. Of the males guilty of a crime against the person, most were convicted of robbery (54%), followed by assault with a weapon/causing bodily harm (15%) and assault (11%). In comparison, of the females convicted of a crime against the person, 33% (each) were guilty of assault with a weapon/causing bodily harm and assault (see Table 6.3).

FIGURE 6.2 MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE— OPEN AND SECURE CUSTODY



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

Table 6.4 reports on the relationship between most serious offence type and age. Older youth tended to have been found guilty of a crime against the person, while younger youth tended to have a property-related MSO. More than two fifths (42%) of those 18 years of age or older had an MSO for a crime against the person, compared to 33% of the 16–17 year olds and 30% of the 14–15 year olds. Meanwhile, more than half (56%) of those between 16 and 17 years of age had an MSO for a property-related offence, compared to 48% of the 14–15 year olds and 50% of those 18 years of age and older. The finding that older youth were more likely to be guilty of a crime against the person is not surprising given that these offences typically receive longer sentences—which explains why those 18 years of age and older are still in a youth facility.

Figure 6.3 describes the distribution of MSO for those serving an open and secure sentence. No discernible difference emerges with respect to offence type and legal status. Similar proportions of those serving a secure and open sentence had a crime against the person MSO (39% versus 32%, respectively). Meanwhile, the same proportion of those in open and secure custody had a property-related MSO (50% each).

6.5 Most Serious Charge

Figure 6.4 and Table 6.2 describe the most serious charge or alleged offence (MSC) committed by Aboriginal youth serving remand on Snapshot day. Similar to the MSO analysis, most Aboriginal youth serving remand were charged with a property offence (44%), followed by those charged with an offence against the person (29%) and other *Criminal Code* offences (26%).

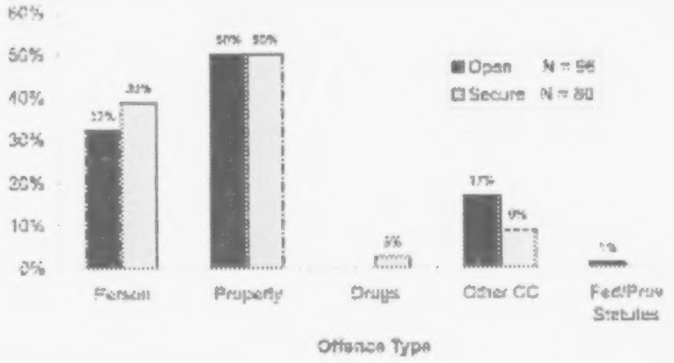
Of those charged with an offence against the person, 46% were charged with robbery, and 21% (each) with assault and assault with a weapon/causing bodily harm. Of those charged with a property-related offence, two fifths (39%) were charged with break and enter, while 33% were charged with theft (see Table 6.3).

More male than female Aboriginal youth were charged with a property-related offence (48% versus 28%). But more female than male Aboriginal youth were charged with an offence against the person (39% versus 27%). Females were also more likely than males to be charged with other *Criminal Code* offences (33% and 23%, respectively) (see Table 6.2.)

Due to small cell sizes, an analysis of offence type and gender was not completed. However, similar to the analysis of MSO, those most likely to be charged with robbery were males, while females were most likely to be charged with assault (see Table 6.3).

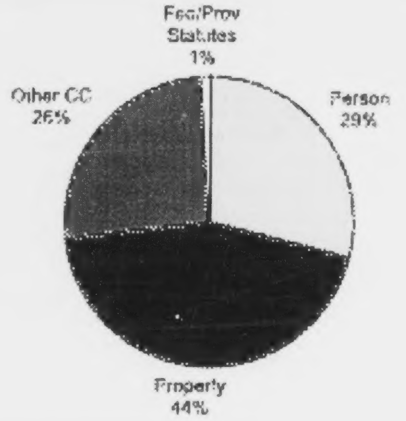
Table 6.4 reports most serious charge (MSC) and age. In general, older youth were most likely to be charged with a crime against the person, while younger youth were most likely to be charged with a property-related

FIGURE 6.3 MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE—OPEN OR SECURE CUSTODY



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

FIGURE 6.4 MOST SERIOUS CHARGE—REMAND



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

offence. Two fifths (40%) of those 18 years of age or older had an MSC for a crime against the person, compared to 31% of the 17–18 year olds and 19% of the 14–15 year olds. Meanwhile, half (50%) of those between 14 and 15 years of age had an MSC for a property-related offence, compared to 44% of the 16–17 year olds and 33% of those 18 years of age and older.

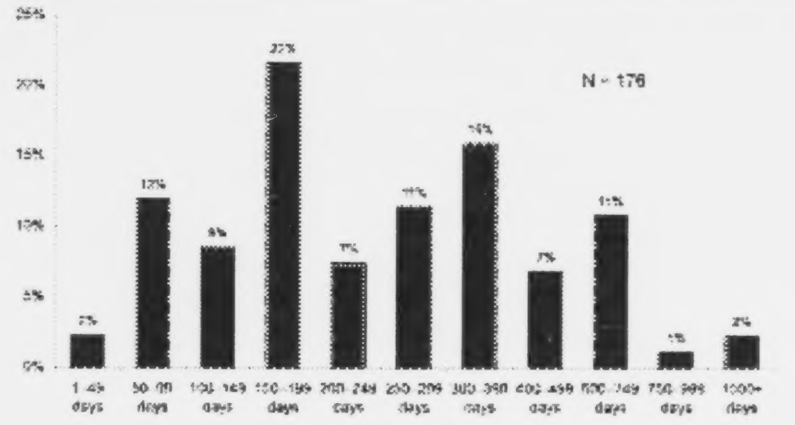
6.6 Sentence Length

Figure 6.5 and Table 6.5 describe the various sentence lengths being served by Aboriginal youth included in the Snapshot. Twenty-two per cent (22%) of youth were sentenced to custody for 150–199, while 16% were sentenced to 300–399 days, and 12% were sentenced to 50–99 days. More than two fifths (45%) of the youth were sentenced to 1–199 days. Meanwhile, almost two thirds (63%) of the youth were sentenced to 1–299 days. The median custody length was 244 days.

Data concerning sentence length must be interpreted with caution. Because longer sentences are more likely to be captured in a one-day snapshot than shorter ones, the former may be overrepresented in the results. Therefore, the sentence distribution in Figure 6.5 and Table 6.5—as well as the median custody length—do not necessarily represent typical sentence lengths.

With respect to sentence length and gender, there was some evidence to suggest that males were slightly more likely than females to serve longer sentences. A slightly larger proportion of females than males was sentenced to custody for less than 99 days (19% versus 13%). However, similar proportions of males and females were sentenced to 199 days or less (44% and 46%, respectively). Finally, 38% of the males and 31% of the females were sentenced to 300 days or more.

FIGURE 6.5 SENTENCE LENGTH BEING SERVED ON SNAPSHOT DAY



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

Older youth tended to serve longer sentences compared to younger youth. For instance, 68% of those 18 years of age and older were serving a sentence for 200 days or more, compared to 52% of the 16–17 year olds and 41% of the 14–15 year olds. Meanwhile, 37% of the 14–15 year olds were serving a sentence of 149 days or less, compared to 21% of the 15–16 year olds and 19% of those 18 years of age and older. However, the finding that older youth were serving longer sentences than younger youth was expected, given that older youth were most likely to have an MSO or MSC for a crime against the person — offences that typically receive longer sentences. This also explain why someone over the age of 18 is still within a youth facility (see Table 6.5).

6.7 Geographic Questions

This next section describes where Aboriginal youth included in the Manitoba Snapshot spent most of their time during the two years before their current admission, where they committed their offence, and where they plan to relocate. In particular, respondents answered these three questions by indicating if they were in (or plan to be in) a city, town, reserve, or another location.

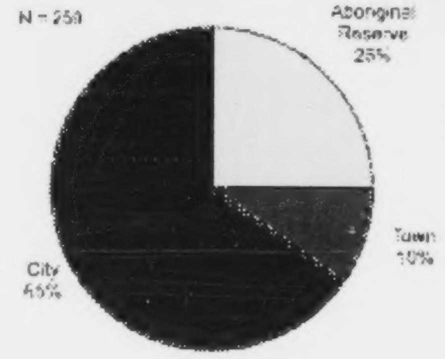
In Manitoba, most of the Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day indicated that they were in a city, regardless of the question. This "urban" phenomenon is not surprising given that many Canadian cities—especially in the western provinces—have large Aboriginal populations.

6.7.1 Where the Youth Lived Preceding Their Current Admission

Figure 6.6 and Table 6.6 describe where the youth included in the Snapshot spent most of their time during the two years before their admission. In Manitoba, almost two thirds (65%) of Aboriginal youth included in the Snapshot lived in a city, while 25% lived on an Aboriginal reserve and 10% lived in a town. In comparison to the national picture, more Manitoba youth lived primarily in a city during the two years before their current admission (65% versus 53% nationally).

Table 6.6 reports the relationship between age and where the youth spent most of their time during the two years before their current admission. In general, older youth were more likely than younger youth to have lived on a reserve, while younger youth were more likely than older youth to have lived in a city.

FIGURE 6.6 PRE-CUSTODY LOCATION



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

A larger proportion of those 14–15 (74%) years of age lived in a city for the two years before their current admission, compared to 65% of the 16–17 year olds and 60% of those 18 years of age or older. Meanwhile, more than one quarter (27%) of those who were 18 years or older lived on a reserve during the two years before their current admission, followed by 16–17 year olds (26%) and 12–13 year olds (17%) (see Table 6.6).

More females than males spent most of their time during the two years before their current admission on a reserve (33% versus 23%). Meanwhile, 65% of the males and 67% of the females lived in a city (see Table 6.7).

Examining MSOs reveals no discernible pattern with respect to offence type and where the youth lived during the two years before their current admission. Thirty-seven per cent (37%) of those who lived on a reserve had a crime against the person MSO, compared to 28% of those who lived in a town and 36% of those who lived in a city. More Aboriginal youth who lived in a town were found guilty of a property crime (67%), compared to those who lived on a reserve (49%) and those who lived in a city (47%) (see Table 6.8). However, due to small cell sizes, these results must be interpreted with caution.

As with MSO, a similarly varied pattern emerges with respect to MSC and where the youth spent most of their time before their current admission. Twenty-seven per cent (27%) of those who lived on a reserve were charged with an offence against the person, compared to 29% of those who lived in a city. Meanwhile, 67% of those who lived on a reserve and 41% of those who lived in a city were charged with a property-related offence (see Table 6.9).

Table 6.7a includes the names of specific locations as well as 1996 Census data to provide information about the proportion of Aboriginal youth from the various locations who were in custody on Snapshot day. Of the 259 youth in the Manitoba Snapshot, more than half (N=144 or 56%) lived in Winnipeg during the two years before their current admission, followed by Brandon (N=19 or 7%).

A slightly different picture emerges when examining the proportion of 12-17 year old Aboriginal youth from each community who were in custody on Snapshot day. Eight youth indicated that they lived in Shamattawa before their current admission. This represents 9% of the 12-17 year old Aboriginal population in the community. Meanwhile, 19 youth, representing 6% of the 12-17 year old Aboriginal population in the community, lived in Brandon, and 6 youth, representing 4% of the 12-17 year old Aboriginal population in the community, lived in Dauphin.

6.7.2 Where the Offence was Committed/ Allegedly Committed

Figure 6.7 and Table 6.6 describe where the Snapshot youth committed or allegedly committed the offence for their current admission. More than two thirds (67%) of Aboriginal youth committed or allegedly committed the offence for their current admission in a city, compared to 22% on a reserve and 11% in a town.

Examining age and where the offence was committed or allegedly committed reveals that younger youth were more likely than older youth to have been in a city. More 14-15 year olds (74%) than 16-17 year olds (67%) and those 18 years or older (62%) committed or allegedly committed the offence for their current admission in a city. In comparison, a slightly more those youth 18 years of age and older (24%) and 16-17 year olds (23%) committed or allegedly committed their offence on a reserve, compared to 17% of those 14-15 years of age. Fourteen per cent (14%) of those 18 years of age and older, 10% of the 16-17 year olds and 9% of the 14-15 year olds committed or allegedly committed their offence in a town (see Table 6.6).

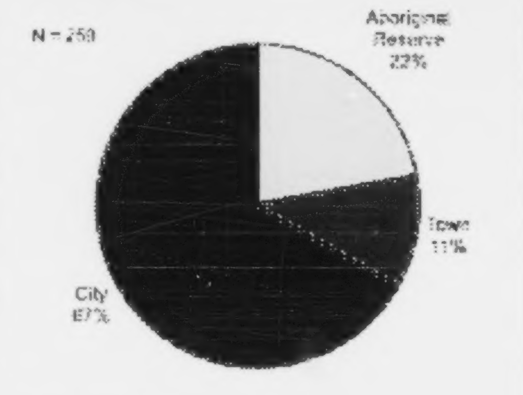
More females than males committed or allegedly committed the offence for their current admission on a reserve (33% versus 20%). However, equal proportions of males and females committed or allegedly committed their offence in a city (67% each) (see Table 6.7).

An examination of where the youth committed their most serious offence reveals that, regardless of offence type, Aboriginal youth in Manitoba were most likely to have committed a property-related offence. This finding runs contrary to the national picture, which reveals that those on a reserve were most likely to commit an offence against the person, while youth in a town or city were most likely to have a property-related MSO.

Of those who committed their MSO in a town, most (67%) were guilty of a property offence, compared to 47% of the youth who committed a similar offence on a reserve and 48% in a city. Meanwhile, of the youth who committed their MSO in a city, 36% were guilty of a crime against the person, compared to 37% who committed a similar offence on a reserve and 29% in a town (see Table 6.8).

An examination of where the youth on remand were charged reveals that more of those who lived in a city were charged with a crime against the person when compared to those charged with a similar offence on a reserve. As with the MSO analysis, this finding contradicts the national picture, which revealed that those on a reserve were most likely to have been charged with a crime against the person.

FIGURE 6.7 LOCATION WHERE THE OFFENCE WAS COMMITTED OR ALLEGEDLY COMMITTED



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

Of the youth who received their MSC on a reserve, 21% were charged with a crime against the person, while 30% of the youth who lived in a city were charged with a similar offence. Meanwhile, of those who received their MSC on a reserve, 71% were charged with a property offence compared to 40% who were charged with a similar offence in a city (see Table 6.9).

Table 6.7a includes the names of specific locations as well as 1996 Census data to provide information about the proportion of Aboriginal youth from the various locations who were in custody on Snapshot day. Of the 259 youth in the Manitoba Snapshot, more than half (N=145 or 56%) committed or allegedly committed their offence in Winnipeg, followed by Brandon (N=19 or 7%).

However, a slightly different picture emerges when examining the proportion of 12-17 year old Aboriginal youth from each community who were in custody on Snapshot day. Eight youth indicated that they committed or allegedly committed their offence in Shamattawa. This represents 9% of the 12-17 year old Aboriginal population in the community. Meanwhile, 19 youth, representing 6% of the 12-17 year old Aboriginal population in the community, committed or allegedly committed their offence in Brandon, 6 in Dauphin and 5 in Swan River, representing 4% of the 12-17 year old population in each community.

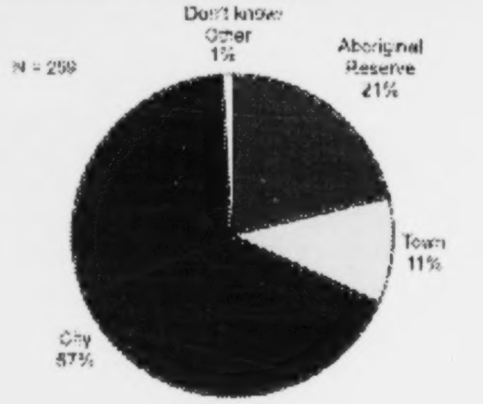
6.7.3 Where the Youth Plan to Relocate Upon Release

Figure 6.8 and Table 6.6 describe where the Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day plan to relocate when released. More than two thirds (67%) plan to move to a city, compared to 21% who plan to relocate to an Aboriginal reserve and 11% to a town.

Older youth were slightly more likely than younger youth to indicate they plan to relocate to an Aboriginal reserve upon release from custody. Twenty-two per cent (22%) of those 18 years of age and older and 23% of those 16-17 years of age plan to relocate to a reserve, compared to 15% of the 14-15 year olds. In comparison, younger youth were more likely than older youth to indicate they plan to relocate to a city. Three quarters (75%) of the 14-15 year olds plan to relocate to a city, compared to 64% of the 16-17 year olds and 66% of those 18 years of age and older (see Table 6.6).

More females than males plan to relocate to a reserve upon release (29% versus 20%). Meanwhile, 67% (each) of the males and females plan to relocate to a city (see Table 6.7).

FIGURE 6.8 RELOCATION PLANS



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

An examination of MSO and relocation plans reveals no discernible differences. Most of those planning to relocate to a reserve, town or city had a property crime MSO (50%, 55% and 50%, respectively). Meanwhile, more than one third of those planning to relocate to a reserve, city or town were guilty of a crime against the person (35%, 36% and 35%, respectively) (see Table 6.8).

A varied pattern emerges when examining relocation plans and most serious charges. More youth who were planning to relocate to a reserve than relocate to a city were charged with a property-related crime (71% versus 40%) (see Table 6.9). Meanwhile, 29% of those who plan to relocate to a city had a crime against the person MSC, compared to 38% of those who plan to relocate to a town and 27% who plan to move to a reserve. However, due to small numbers, these results must be interpreted with caution.

Table 6.7a includes the names of specific locations as well as 1996 Census data to provide information about the proportion of Aboriginal youth from the various locations who were in custody on Snapshot day. Of the 259 youth in the Manitoba Snapshot, most (N=143 or 55%) plan to relocate to Winnipeg, followed by Brandon (N=23 or 9%).

However, a slightly different picture emerges when examining the proportion of 12-17 year old Aboriginal youth from each community who were in custody on Snapshot day. Seven youth indicated that they plan to relocate to Shamattawa. This represents 8% of the 12–17 year old Aboriginal population in each community. Meanwhile, 23 youth, representing 4% of the 12–17 year old Aboriginal population in the community, plan to relocate to Brandon, and 8 youth, representing 5% of the 12–17 year old Aboriginal population in the community, plan to relocate to Dauphin.

6.8 Mobility Patterns

The previous section reveals that Aboriginal youth included in the Manitoba Snapshot were most likely to have lived in a city during the two years before their current admission, committed or allegedly committed their offence in a city and plan to relocate to a city. However, the section does not reveal mobility patterns across the three main Snapshot questions. For instance, of the youth who lived in a city before their current admission, what proportion committed their offence in a city, and what proportion committed their offence in a different location (e.g., reserve or town)?

To address this question, the respondents' answers were examined across the three main Snapshot questions (from where they lived, to where they committed or allegedly committed their offence and where they plan to relocate). Overall, the analysis reveals little mobility—most of the youth stayed in the same type of location across the three main Snapshot questions.[5] Youth who lived in a city were most likely to have committed or allegedly committed their offence in a city, and plan to relocate to a city.

In Manitoba, of the 64 Aboriginal youth who indicated they spent most of the time during the two years before their current admission on a reserve, the largest proportion (81%) also committed or allegedly committed their offence on and plan to relocate to a reserve.

Most of the youth (N=22 or 85%) who lived mainly in a town during the two years before their current admission also committed or allegedly committed their offence in, and plan to relocate to, a town.

Finally, of the youth who lived mostly in a city during the two years before their current admission, virtually all (N=165 or 98%) committed or allegedly committed their offence in, and plan to relocate to, a city.

6.9 Manitoba Conclusions

In Manitoba, the data indicate that the typical Aboriginal youth in open or secure custody on Snapshot day was a male between the ages of 16 and 17 years of age with a most serious offence or charge for a property-related offence.

The data also reveal that Aboriginal youth included in the Manitoba Snapshot experienced most of their conflict with the criminal justice system in urban areas. A majority of Aboriginal youth lived in a city for the two years before their current admission, a majority were charged or committed the offence for their current admission in a city, and a majority plan to live in a city upon release from custody.

Finally, a majority of youth lived, committed or allegedly committed their offence, and have plans to relocate to, similar locations (a city, town or reserve). Youth who lived in a city most of time before their current admission were most likely to have committed or allegedly committed their offence in a city and have plans to relocate to a city.

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[5] This analysis was conducted at the city, town and reserve level and does not account for movement across specific locations (e.g., whether a youth committed his or her offence in city "A" and plans to relocate to city "B").

TABLE 6.1 GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ABORIGINAL YOUTH IN CUSTODY MANITOBA

Variable	N	%
Gender		
Male	214	83%
Female	45	17%
Total	**259**	**100%**
Age		
12	–	–
13	–	–
14	21	8%
15	32	12%
16	67	26%
17	60	23%
18+	77	30%
Total	**259**	**100%**
Aboriginal Origin		
First Nations	188	73%
Métis	71	27%
Inuit	–	–
Innu	–	–
Inuvialuit	–	–
Other	–	–
Total	**259**	**100%**
Aboriginal Status[1]		
Status Indian	174	93%
Non-Status Indian	14	7%
Total	**188**	**100%**
Language		
English	259	100%
Aboriginal	–	–
French	–	–
Other	–	–
Total	**259**	**100%**

[1] Aboriginal Status missing for 71 youth.

– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 6.2 OFFENCE TYPE AND GENDER BY MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE (MSO) AND MOST SERIOUS CHARGE (MSC)
MANITOBA

Offence Type	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
MSO						
Person	54	36%	9	33%	63	36%
Property	81	54%	7	26%	88	50%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Criminal Code	12	8%	11	41%	23	13%
Federal/Provincial Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total MSO	**150**	**100%**	**27**	**100%**	**177**	**100%**
MSC						
Person	17	27%	7	39%	24	29%
Property	31	48%	5	28%	36	44%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Criminal Code	15	23%	6	33%	21	26%
Federal/Provincial Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total MSC	**64**	**100%**	**18**	**100%**	**82**	**100%**

– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 6.3 SELECTED VIOLENT AND PROPERTY OFFENCES BY GENDER AND MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE (MSO) AND MOST SERIOUS CHARGE (MSC) MANITOBA

Offence Type	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
MSO						
Offences Against the Person						
Murder and Attempted Murder	4	7%	–	–	4	6%
Aggravated Assault	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault With Weapon/ Causing Bodily Harm	8	15%	3	33%	11	18%
Assault	6	11%	3	33%	9	14%
Sexual Offences	5	9%	–	–	5	8%
Robbery	–	–	–	–	31	49%
Other Violent Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**54**	**100%**	**9**	**100%**	**63**	**100%**
Property Offences						
B&E	44	54%	5	71%	49	56%
Theft	–	–	–	–	37	42%
Possession Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Property Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**81**	**100%**	**7**	**100%**	**88**	**100%**
MSC						
Offences Against the Person						
Murder and Attempted Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aggravated Assault	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault With Weapon/ Causing Bodily Harm	–	–	–	–	5	21%
Assault	–	–	–	–	5	21%
Sexual Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	11	46%
Other Violent Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	**24**	**100%**
Property Offences						
B&E	14	45%	–	–	14	39%
Theft	9	29%	3	60%	12	33%
Possession Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Property Offences	–	–	–	–	8	22%
Total	**31**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**	**36**	**100%**

– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 6.4 OFFENCE TYPE AND AGE BY MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE (MSO) AND MOST SERIOUS CHARGE (MSC) MANITOBA

Offence Type	14-15		16-17		18+	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
MSO						
Person	8	30%	29	33%	26	42%
Property	15	56%	42	48%	31	50%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	4	15%	14	16%	5	8%
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total MSO	**27**	**100%**	**88**	**100%**	**62**	**100%**
MSC						
Person	5	19%	12	31%	6	40%
Property	13	50%	17	44%	5	33%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	7	27%	10	26%	4	27%
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total MSC	**26**	**100%**	**39**	**100%**	**15**	**100%**

Age Group (12-13) was suppressed due to small numbers.
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 6.5 SENTENCE LENGTH BY AGE
MANITOBA

Sentence Length	14-15		16-17		18+		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1-49 days	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2%
50-99 days	4	15%	11	13%	6	10%	21	12%
100-149 days	5	19%	5	6%	5	8%	15	9%
150-199 days	6	22%	24	28%	8	13%	38	22%
200-249 days	3	11%	7	8%	3	5%	13	7%
250-299 days	–	–	–	–	9	15%	20	11%
300-399 days	4	15%	13	15%	11	18%	28	16%
400-499 days	–	–	–	–	6	10%	12	7%
500-749 days	–	–	–	–	10	16%	19	11%
750-999 days	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1%
1000+ days	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2%
TOTAL	**27**	**100%**	**87**	**100%**	**62**	**100%**	**176**	**100%**

Age Group 12-13 was suppressed due to small numbers.
Data was missing for 83 youth due to remand status.
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 6.6 LOCATION TYPE AND AGE BY PRE-CUSTODY LOCATION, OFFENCE LOCATION AND POST-CUSTODY LOCATION
MANITOBA

Location Type	14-15		16-17		18+		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pre-custody Location								
Aboriginal Reserve	9	17%	33	26%	21	27%	64	25%
Inuit Community	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Town	5	9%	11	9%	10	13%	26	10%
City	39	74%	83	65%	46	60%	169	65%
Unknown/Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Pre-custody	**53**	**100%**	**127**	**100%**	**77**	**100%**	**259**	**100%**
Offence Location								
Aboriginal Reserve	9	17%	29	23%	18	23%	57	22%
Inuit Community	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Town	5	9%	13	10%	11	14%	29	11%
City	39	74%	85	67%	48	62%	173	67%
Unknown/Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Offence	**53**	**100%**	**127**	**100%**	**77**	**100%**	**259**	**100%**
Post-custody Location								
Aboriginal Reserve	8	15%	29	23%	17	22%	55	21%
Inuit Community	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Town	5	9%	15	12%	8	10%	28	11%
City	40	76%	81	64%	51	66%	173	67%
Unknown/Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Post-custody	**53**	**100%**	**127**	**100%**	**77**	**100%**	**259**	**100%**

Age Group 12-13 was suppressed due to small numbers.
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 6.7 Location Type and Gender by Pre-custody Location, Offence Location and Post-custody Location
MANITOBA

Location Type	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pre-custody Location						
Aboriginal Reserve	49	23%	15	33%	64	25%
Inuit Community	–	–	–	–	–	–
Town	26	12%	–	–	26	10%
City	139	65%	30	67%	169	65%
Unknown/Other	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Pre-custody	**214**	**100%**	**45**	**100%**	**259**	**100%**
Offence Location						
Aboriginal Reserve	42	20%	15	33%	57	22%
Inuit Community	–	–	–	–	–	–
Town	29	14%	–	–	29	11%
City	143	67%	30	67%	173	67%
Unknown/Other	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Offence	**214**	**100%**	**45**	**100%**	**259**	**100%**
Post-custody Location						
Aboriginal Reserve	42	20%	13	29%	55	21%
Inuit Community	–	–	–	–	–	–
Town	–	–	–	–	28	11%
City	143	67%	30	67%	173	67%
Unknown/Other	–	–	–	–	3	1%
Total Post-custody	**214**	**100%**	**45**	**100%**	**259**	**100%**

– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division. Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 6.7A LOCATION BY PRE-CUSTODY, OFFENCE AND POST-CUSTODY LOCATION MANITOBA

Location	Total Aboriginal Youth in Location	Total Aboriginal Youth in Custody	% Youth in Custody vs. Youth in Location
Pre-custody Location			
Brandon	335	19	6%
Dauphin	155	6	4%
Oxford House	225	7	3%
Portage la Prairie	315	7	2%
Shamattawa	85	8	9%
Winnipeg	4,645	144	3%
Offence Location			
Brandon	335	19	6%
Dauphin	155	6	4%
Oxford House	225	7	3%
Portage la Prairie	315	7	2%
Shamattawa	85	8	9%
Swan River	125	5	4%
Winnipeg	4,645	145	3%
Post-custody Location			
Brandon	335	23	7%
Dauphin	155	8	5%
Oxford House	225	7	3%
Portage la Prairie	315	7	2%
Shamattawa	85	7	8%
Winnipeg	4,645	143	3%

Note: All locations with less than 5 Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day were excluded due to confidentiality issues.

Sources: 1996 Census of Population, Statistics Canada and One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001). Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 6.8 LOCATION TYPE AND MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE (MSO) TYPE BY PRE-CUSTODY LOCATION, OFFENCE LOCATION AND POST-CUSTODY LOCATION
MANITOBA

Offence Type	Aboriginal Reserve		Town		City		Grand Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pre-custody Location								
Person	18	37%	5	28%	40	36%	63	36%
Property	24	49%	12	67%	52	47%	88	50%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	7	14%	–	–	16	15%	23	13%
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Pre-custody	**49**	**100%**	**18**	**100%**	**110**	**100%**	**177**	**100%**
Offence Location								
Person	16	37%	6	29%	41	36%	63	36%
Property	20	47%	14	67%	54	48%	88	50%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	7	16%	–	–	16	14%	23	13%
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Offence	**43**	**100%**	**21**	**100%**	**113**	**100%**	**177**	**100%**
Post-custody Location								
Person	14	35%	7	35%	40	36%	63	36%
Property	20	50%	11	55%	56	50%	88	50%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	–	–	–	–	16	14%	23	13%
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Post-custody	**40**	**100%**	**20**	**100%**	**114**	**100%**	**177**	**100%**

Inuit Community and Other/Don't know categories were suppressed due to small numbers (N=0 and N=3, respectively).
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 6.9 LOCATION TYPE AND MOST SERIOUS CHARGE (MSC) TYPE BY PRE-CUSTODY LOCATION, OFFENCE LOCATION AND POST-CUSTODY LOCATION
MANITOBA

Offence Type	Aboriginal Reserve		Town		City		Grand Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pre-custody Location								
Person	4	27%	3	38%	17	29%	24	29%
Property	10	67%	–	–	24	41%	36	44%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	–	–	–	–	17	29%	21	26%
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Pre-custody	**15**	**100%**	**8**	**100%**	**59**	**100%**	**82**	**100%**
Offence Location								
Person	3	21%	3	38%	18	30%	24	29%
Property	10	71%	–	–	24	40%	36	44%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	–	–	–	–	17	28%	21	26%
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Offence	**14**	**100%**	**8**	**100%**	**60**	**100%**	**82**	**100%**
Post-custody Location								
Person	4	27%	3	38%	17	29%	24	29%
Property	10	67%	–	–	24	41%	36	44%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	–	–	–	–	17	29%	21	26%
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Post-custody	**15**	**100%**	**8**	**100%**	**59**	**100%**	**82**	**100%**

Inuit Community and Other/Don't know categories were suppressed due to small numbers (N=0 and N=3, respectively).
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

7.0 Saskatchewan

7.1 Introduction

In Saskatchewan, information for the One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody was collected through a combination of file reviews and interviews with youth conducted by facility staff.

7.2 Results

In Saskatchewan, there were 264 Aboriginal youth in custody (open, secure or remand) on Snapshot day. Among the provinces/territories, Saskatchewan had the second-largest proportion of Aboriginal youth in custody (23%) compared to 24% in Ontario.

Statistics Canada census data (1996) reveals that there are 14,615 Aboriginal youth between 12 and 17 years of age living in Saskatchewan. The Aboriginal youth in the Saskatchewan Snapshot represent 2% of this total population.

On Snapshot day, there were 50 open and secure facilities in Saskatchewan with Aboriginal youth on register. This represents 22% of the total number of Snapshot facilities across Canada (N=228).

The total operational capacity (the number of permanent youth beds in each facility) of the facilities included in the Saskatchewan Snapshot was 439. Saskatchewan accounted for 8% of the total operational capacity of the Snapshot facilities across Canada (N=5,797). Aboriginal youth included in the Saskatchewan Snapshot occupied three fifths (60%) of the total number of beds within the participating facilities in that province.[1] In comparison, Aboriginal youth across Canada occupied one fifth (20%) of the total number of beds within the participating facilities.

The custodial facilities included in this jurisdiction varied with respect to the type of custody provided (e.g., secure, open or remand), description (e.g., group home, treatment centre or boot camp), and whether they housed male and/or female youth. Most of the Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day were in secure custody (50%), followed by open custody (33%) and remand (21%).[2] Of the 264 youth included in the Saskatchewan Snapshot, 5% (N=13) were serving a combination sentence (e.g., secure and remand, open and remand, or open and secure). Of the remaining 251 youth, most were serving a secure sentence only (48%), followed by open only (31%) and remand only (21%).

Figure 7.1 describes the type of facilities within which Aboriginal youth were registered on Snapshot day. The most common facility description was foster/community home (82%), followed by secure/open detention/custody centre (13%).

7.3 Demographic Information

In Saskatchewan, 8 in 10 Aboriginal youth (83%) in custody were male. Figure 7.2 and Table 7.1 describe the gender and age distribution of Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day (see end of chapter for all tables). Most Aboriginal youth were between 16 and 17 years of age (55%), followed by those between 14 and 15 years of age (27%), 18 years of age and older (11%) and 12-13 years of age (6%). The median age was 16.

No discernible difference emerged with respect to gender and age. Equal proportions of Aboriginal males and females were 14-15 years of age (27% each) and 16-17 years of age (55% each).

More than four fifths (83%) of the Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day were First Nations/North American Aboriginal, while 16% were Métis. Of the youth who reported First Nations/North American Aboriginal origin, 93% were Status Indians (see Table 7.1).

Virtually all of the Aboriginal youth spoke English (86%), while 16% were bilingual (e.g., they also spoke an Aboriginal language such as Mi'k Maq or Cree—see Table 7.1).[3]

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[1] We were unable to calculate the total number of permanent beds in each jurisdiction because facilities without Aboriginal youth on Snapshot day did not participate in the study.

[2] Total equals more than 100% because some youth were serving combination sentences (e.g., secure custody and remand).

[3] Language was missing/unknown for 9% of the respondents.

7.4 Most Serious Offence

Figure 7.3 and Table 7.2 describe the most serious offences (MSO) attributed to Aboriginal youth on Snapshot day. In Saskatchewan, most of the Aboriginal youth in open or secure custody were guilty of a property offence (52%), followed by offences against the person (33%) and other *Criminal Code* offences (13%) (see Table 7.2).

Of those guilty of an offence against the person, 35% were convicted for robbery, while 29% were convicted for assault with a weapon/causing bodily harm, and 15% for assault. Of those with a property-related MSO, most committed break and enter (56%), while 28% committed theft (see Table 7.3).

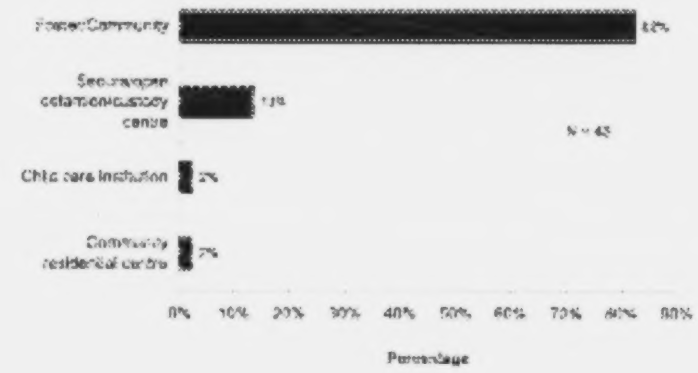
More male than female Aboriginal youths were convicted for a property-related offence (56% versus 30%). But more female than male Aboriginal youths were convicted for an offence against the person (48% versus 30%) (see Table 7.2).

Although more females than males were convicted of a crime against the person, the data suggests that males committed more serious offences. For instance, males were most likely to be guilty of robbery, while females were most likely to have committed an assault. Of the males guilty of a crime against the person, most were convicted of robbery (38%), followed by assault with a weapon/causing bodily harm (24%). (See Appendix A for more information on the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics' Seriousness Index.) In comparison, 54% of the females convicted of a crime against the person were guilty of assault with a weapon/causing bodily harm (see Table 7.3). However, due to small cell sizes, these results must be interpreted with caution.

Table 7.4 reports on the relationship between most serious offence type and age. Older youth tended to have been guilty of a crime against the person, while younger youth tended to have a property-related MSO. Almost half (48%) of those 18 years of age or older had an MSO for a crime against the person, compared to 35% of the 16–17 year olds and 25% of the 14–15 year olds. Meanwhile, more than three fifths (62%) of those between 12 and 13 years of age had an MSO for a property-related offence, compared to 63% of the 14–15 year olds, 47% of the 16–17 year olds and 41% of those 18 years of age and older. The finding that older youth were most likely to be guilty of a crime against the person is not surprising, given that these offences typically receive longer sentences—which explains why those 18 years of age and older are still in a youth facility.

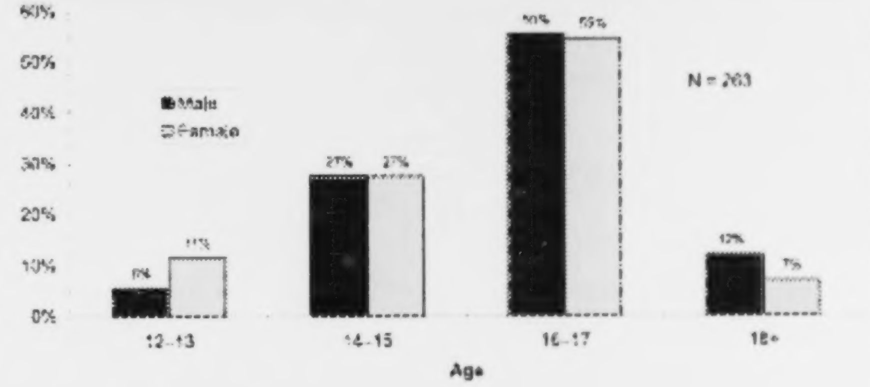
Figure 7.4 describes the distribution of MSO for those serving an open and secure sentence. Slightly more Aboriginal youth serving a secure sentence than those

FIGURE 7.1 Facility Type



Data was missing for 5 facilities.
Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

FIGURE 7.2 AGE AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF ABORIGINAL YOUTH IN CUSTODY ON SNAPSHOT DAY



Data was unavailable for 1 youth.
Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

serving an open sentence had a crime against the person MSO (34% versus 31%, respectively). Meanwhile, a larger proportion of those in open than closed custody had a property-related MSO (56% versus 49%, respectively).

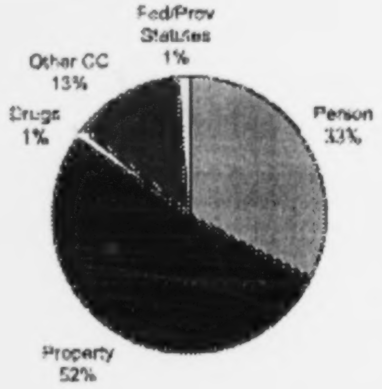
7.5 Most Serious Charge

Figure 7.5 and Table 7.2 describe the most serious charge or alleged offence (MSC) committed by Aboriginal youth serving remand on Snapshot day. In comparison to the MSO analysis, youth on remand were more likely to be associated with a crime against the person. In Saskatchewan, the largest proportion of Aboriginal youth serving remand was charged with a crime against the person (45%), followed by property offences (35%) and other *Criminal Code* offences (16%).[4]

Of those charged with an offence against the person, 28% were charged with assault with a weapon/causing bodily harm, while 20% were charged with assault. Of those charged for a property-related offence, half (55%) were charged with break and enter (see Table 7.3).

In Saskatchewan, more female than male Aboriginal youths were charged with an offence against the person (71% versus 33%) (see Table 7.2). Similar to the analysis of MSO, males were more likely than females to be charged with a serious offence. For instance, of the males charged with an offence against the person, 31% were charged with sexual assault, while 23% were

FIGURE 7.3 MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE— OPEN AND SECURE CUSTODY



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001)
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

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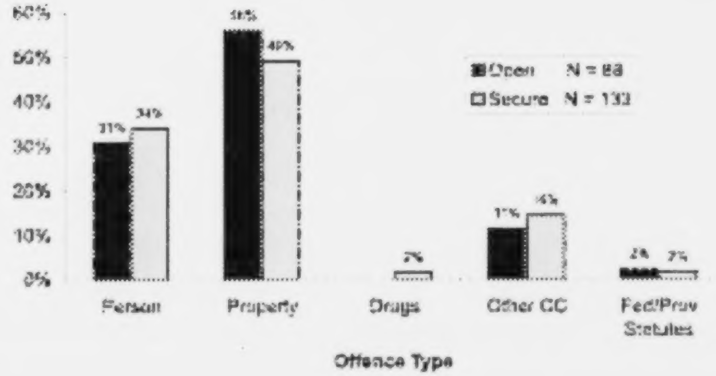
[4] The analysis of MSC involves much smaller numbers in comparison to MSO. Consequently, the figures in this section are more susceptible to large fluctuations when calculating proportions.

FIGURE 7.4 MOST SERIOUS CHARGE—OPEN OR SECURE CUSTODY



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

charged with assault. In comparison, of the females charged with an offence against the person, 33% (each) were charged for assault and assault with a weapon/causing bodily harm (see Table 7.3). However, due to small numbers, these results must be interpreted with caution.

Table 7.4 reports on the relationship between most serious charge (MSC) and age. In Saskatchewan, due to small numbers, an analysis of age and most serious charge was limited. However, the available evidence suggests that older youth were more likely than younger youth to be charged with an offence against the person. Forty-nine per cent (49%) of the 16-17 year olds were charged with an offence against the person, compared to 41% of the 15-16 year olds. Meanwhile, 53% of the 14-15 year olds were charged with a property-related offence, compared to 33% of the 16-17 year olds.

7.6 Sentence Length

Figure 7.6 and Table 7.5 describe the various sentence lengths being served by Aboriginal youth included in the Saskatchewan snapshot. Twenty-two per cent (22%) of youth were sentenced to custody for 300 to 399 days, followed by those sentenced to 150-199 days (18%), 500-749 days (11%) and 50-99 days (10%). Two fifths (42%) of the youth were sentenced to 1-199 days. Meanwhile, more than half (57%) of the youth were sentenced to 1-299 days. The median custody length was 265 days.

Data concerning sentence length must be interpreted with caution. Since longer sentences are more likely to be captured in a one-day snapshot than shorter ones, the former may be overrepresented in the results. Therefore, the sentence distribution in Figure 7.5 and Table 7.5—and the median custody length—do not necessarily represent typical sentence lengths.

More females than males were sentenced to custody for less than 99 days (31% versus 13%). In fact, 65% of the females were sentenced to 199 days or less, compared to 38% of the males.

Older youth tended to serve longer sentences compared to younger youth. For instance, 72% of those 18 years of age and older were serving a sentence for 200 days or more compared to 62% of the 16-17 year olds, 44% of the 14-15 year olds and 50% of the 12-13 year olds. Meanwhile, 26% of the 14-15 year olds were serving a sentence of 99 days or less, compared to 14% of the 16-17 year olds. However, the finding that older youth were serving longer sentences than younger youth was expected, given that older youth—especially those 18 years of age and older—would need to be serving long sentences to still be in a youth facility (see Table 7.5).

7.7 Geographic Questions

The following section describes where Aboriginal youth included in the Snapshot spent most of their time during the two years before their current admission, where they committed their offence, and where they plan to relocate. Respondents answered these three questions by indicating if they were in (or plan to be in) a city, town, reserve or another location.

Overall, most of the Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day indicated they were in a city, regardless of the question. This "urban" phenomenon is not surprising given that many Canadian cities—especially in the western provinces—have large Aboriginal populations.

7.7.1 Where the Youth Lived Preceding Their Current Admission

Figure 7.7 and Table 7.6 describe where the youth included in the Snapshot spent most of their time during the two years before their current admission. Overall, more than half (56%) lived in a city, while 22% lived in a town and 21% on an Aboriginal reserve.

Table 7.6 reports on the relationship between age and where the youth spent most of their time during the two years before their current admission. In general, older youth were more likely than younger youth to have lived on a reserve, while younger youth were more likely than older youth to have lived in a city.

No discernible pattern emerges with respect to age and where youth lived for most of the time before their current admission. Similar proportions of those between 12 and 13, 14 and 15, and 18 years of age and older lived in a city before their current admission (53%, 50% and 53%, respectively). Sixty-four per cent (64%) of those between 14 and 15 years of age lived in a city. A varied pattern emerges with respect to Aboriginal youth who lived on a reserve. Twenty-nine per cent (29%) of the 12–13 year olds lived on a reserve before their current admission, compared to 14% of the 14–15 year olds, 22% of the 16–17 year olds, and 30% of those 18 years of age and older (see Table 7.6).

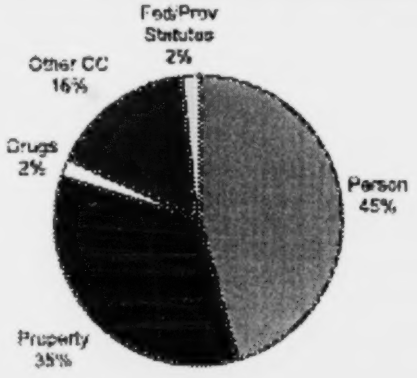
More females than males spent most of the time during the two years before their current admission in a city (80% versus 52%). Meanwhile, 24% of the males versus 14% of the females lived in a town, and 24% of the males and 7% of the females lived on a reserve (see Table 7.7).

Examining MSOs suggests that youth who lived on a reserve were more likely than youth who lived in a city or town to be guilty of a property-related offence. More than three fifths (63%) of youth who lived on a reserve were guilty of a property crime, compared to 48% who were guilty of a similar offence in a town and 49% in a city. Meanwhile, youth who lived in a city or town were more likely than youth who lived on a reserve to have a crime against the person MSO. Forty per cent (40%) of those who lived in a town and 31% of those who lived in a city had a crime against the person MSO, compared to 29% of those who lived on a reserve (see Table 7.8). This finding is contrary to the national analysis, which revealed that Aboriginal youth living on a reserve were most likely to have a crime against the person MSO.

Due to small numbers, an analysis of MSC and where the youth lived was limited. However, the available evidence reveals a reverse pattern to what was found during the MSO analysis. In general, youth who lived on a reserve were more likely than youth who lived in a city to have a crime against the person MSC (50% versus 43%) (see Table 7.9).

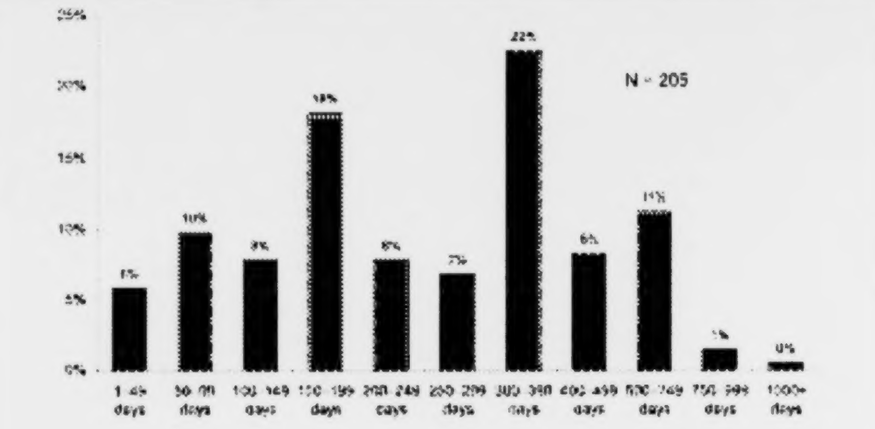
Table 7.7a includes the names of specific locations as well as 1996 Census data to provide information about the proportion of Aboriginal youth from the various locations who were in custody on Snapshot day. Of the 264 youth in the Saskatchewan Snapshot, the largest proportion (N=49 or 19%) lived in Saskatoon during the two years before their current admission, followed by Regina (N=45 or 17%) and Prince Albert (N=23 or 9%).

FIGURE 7.5 Most Serious Charge—Remand



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001). Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

FIGURE 7.6 SENTENCE LENGTH BEING SERVED ON SNAPSHOT DAY



Sentence Length Data was missing for 1 youth.
Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

However, a slightly different picture emerges when examining the proportion of 12-17 year old Aboriginal youth from each community who were in custody on Snapshot day. Five youth indicated they lived in Stanley Mission before their current admission. This represents 25% of the 12-17 year old Aboriginal population in the community. Meanwhile, 10 youth lived in Yorkton, 13 in North Battleford and 5 in Pinehouse, representing 6%, 4% and 4%, respectively, of the 12-17 year old Aboriginal population in each community.

7.7.2 Where the Offence was Committed/Allegedly Committed

Figure 7.8 and Table 7.6 describe where the Snapshot youth committed or allegedly committed the offence for their current admission. Almost two thirds (65%) of Aboriginal youth committed or allegedly committed the offence for their current admission in a city, compared to 22% in a town and 13% on an Aboriginal reserve.

Slightly more younger than older youth committed or allegedly committed their offence in a city. Seventy-one per cent (71%) of the 12-13 year olds committed or allegedly committed their offence in a city, compared to 63% of the 14-15 year olds, 67% of the 16-17 year olds and 53% of those 18 years of age or older. Meanwhile, more youth 18 years of age or older committed or allegedly committed their offence in a town (33%), compared to 20% of the 16-17 year olds and 26% of the 14-15 year olds (see Table 7.6).

More females than males committed or allegedly committed the offence for their current admission in a city (89% versus 60%). Meanwhile, 25% of the males versus 9% of the females committed or allegedly committed their offence in a town (see Table 7.7).

An examination of where the youth were when they committed their most serious offence reveals that those who were on a reserve were slightly more likely than those in a city or town to have a property-related MSO (59%, 50% and 53%, respectively). Conversely, those who were in a town or city were slightly more likely than those who were on a reserve to have a crime against the person MSO (37%, 32% and 28%, respectively) (see Table 7.8).[5]

Table 7.7a includes the names of specific locations as well as 1996 Census data to provide information about the proportion of Aboriginal youth from the various locations who were in custody on Snapshot day. Of the 264 youth in the Saskatchewan Snapshot, most committed or allegedly committed their offence in Saskatoon (N=48 or 18%) and Regina (N=47 or 18%), followed by Prince Albert (N=23 or 9%).

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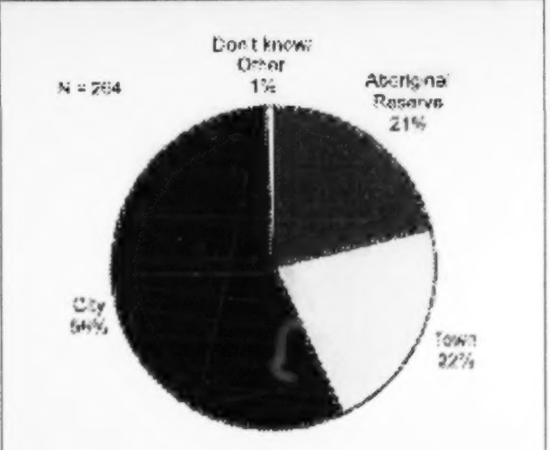
[5] Due to insufficient numbers, an analysis of where the youth were when they received their MSC was not completed.

FIGURE 7.7 Pre-custody Location



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001). Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

However, a slightly different picture emerges when examining the proportion of 12-17 year old Aboriginal youth from each community who were in custody on Snapshot day. Fifteen youth, representing 9% of the 12-17 year old Aboriginal population in the community, indicated they committed or allegedly committed their offence in Yorkton. Meanwhile, 18 youth, representing 6% of the 12-17 year old Aboriginal population in the community, committed or allegedly committed their offence in North Battleford.

7.7.3 Where the Youth Plan to Relocate Upon Release

Figure 7.9 and Table 7.6 describe where the Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day plan to relocate upon release. More than half (58%) plan to move to a city, compared to 22% who plan to relocate to a town and 20% who plan to move to a reserve.

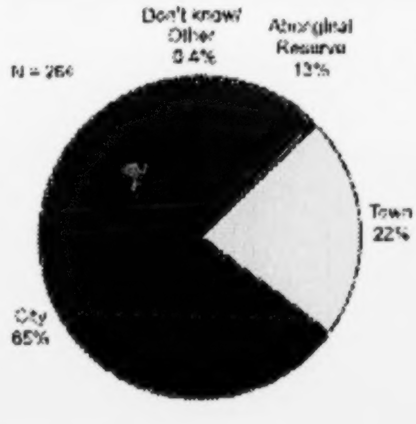
The data suggests that younger youth were more likely than older youth to indicate they plan to relocate to a city upon release. Fifty-nine per cent (59%) of the 12-13 year olds and 61% of the 14-15 year olds plan to relocate to a city, compared to 57% of the 16-17 year olds and 53% of those 18 years of age and older. Conversely, slightly more of the older than the younger youth plan to relocate to a town upon release. Almost one quarter (23% each) of the 16-17 year olds and those 18 years of age or older plan to move to a town, compared to 19% of the 14-15 year olds and 18% of the 12-13 year olds (see Table 7.6).

More females than males plan to relocate to a city upon release (77% versus 54%). Meanwhile, 23% of the males versus 14% of the females plan to relocate to a town, and 22% of the males and 9% of the females plan to relocate to a reserve (see Table 7.7).

An examination of MSO and relocation plans reveals that most of those planning to relocate to a reserve or a city had a property crime MSO (65% and 51%, respectively). Equal proportions of those planning to relocate to a town had a property-related and crime against the person MSO (41% each) (see Table 7.8).[6]

Table 7.7a includes the names of specific locations as well as 1996 Census data to provide information about the proportion of Aboriginal youth from the various locations who were in custody on Snapshot day. Of the 264 youth in the Saskatchewan Snapshot, the largest proportion (N=51 or 19%) plan to relocate to Saskatoon,

FIGURE 7.8 Location Where the Offence was Committed or Allegedly Committed



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001). Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

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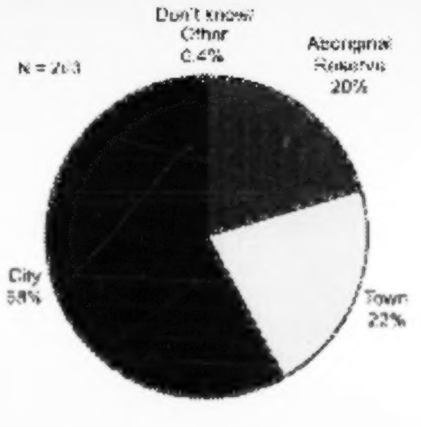
[6] Due to insufficient numbers, an analysis of where the youth plan to relocate and MSC was not completed.

FIGURE 7.9 RELOCATION PLANS



Data missing for 1 youth.
Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

followed by Regina (N=48 or 18%) and Prince Albert (N=24 or 9%).

However, a slightly different picture emerges when examining the proportion of 12-17 year old Aboriginal youth from each community who were in custody on Snapshot day. Twelve youth, representing 7% of the 12-17 year old Aboriginal population in the community, indicated they plan to relocate to Yorkton.

7.8 Mobility Patterns

The previous section reveals that Aboriginal youth included in the Snapshot were most likely to have lived in a city during the two years before their current admission, committed or allegedly committed their offence in a city, and plan to relocate to a city. However, the section does not reveal mobility patterns across the three main Snapshot questions. For instance, of the youth who lived in a city before their current admission, what proportion committed their offence in a city, and what proportion committed their offence in a different location (e.g., reserve or town)?

To address this question, the respondents' answers were examined across the three main Snapshot questions (from where they lived, to where they committed or allegedly committed their offence and where they plan to relocate). Overall, the analysis reveals little mobility—most of the youth remained in the same type of location across the three main Snapshot questions.[7] In Saskatchewan, youth who lived in a city were most likely to have committed or allegedly committed their offence in a city, and plan to relocate to a city.

In Saskatchewan, of the 56 Aboriginal youth who indicated they spent most of their time during the two years before their current admission on a reserve, most (39%) also committed or allegedly committed their offence on, and plan to relocate to, a reserve. However, a substantial number of Aboriginal youth committed or allegedly committed their offence in a town or city. For instance, of the youth who indicated they lived on a reserve, 18% committed their offence in a town and plan to relocate to a reserve. Similarly, 16% lived on a reserve, committed or allegedly committed their offence in a city and plan to relocate to a reserve. In this respect, many youth who lived on a reserve experienced conflict with the law in a city or town.

Most of the youth (N=33 or 57%) who lived primarily in a town during the two years before their current admission also committed or allegedly committed their offence in a town, and plan to relocate to a town. Meanwhile, 19% (N=11) lived in a town, committed or allegedly committed their offence in a city and plan to relocate to a town. Nine per cent (9%) (N=5) lived in a town, committed or allegedly committed their offence in a town and plan to relocate to a city.

Finally, of the youth who lived mostly in a city during the two years before their current admission, 87% (N=128) committed or allegedly committed their offence in, and plan to relocate to, a city. Five per cent (5%) (N=8) lived in a city, committed or allegedly committed their offence in a city and plan to relocate to a reserve. Meanwhile, 3% lived in a city, committed or allegedly committed their offence in a town and plan to relocate to a city.

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[7] This analysis was conducted at the city, town and reserve level and does not account for movement across specific locations (e.g., whether a youth committed their offence in city "A" and plans to relocate to city "B").

7.9 Saskatchewan Data Conclusions

In Saskatchewan, the data indicate that the typical Aboriginal youth in open or secure custody on Snapshot day was a male between the ages of 16 and 17 who was guilty of a property-related offence. Youth serving remand were charged mostly with an offence against the person.

The data also reveal that Aboriginal youth included in the Snapshot experienced most of their conflict with the criminal justice system in urban areas. A majority of Aboriginal youth lived in a city for the two years before their current admission, a majority were charged or committed the offence for their current admission in a city, and a majority plan to live in a city when they are released from custody.

Finally, most of the youth lived, committed or allegedly committed their offence, and plan to relocate, in similar locations (a city, town or reserve). Youth who lived primarily in a city before their current admission were most likely to have committed or allegedly committed their offence in a city and have plans to relocate to a city. However, many youth in Saskatchewan who lived on a reserve experienced conflict with the law (i.e., they were charged or convicted) in a city or town.

TABLE 7.1 GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ABORIGINAL YOUTH IN CUSTODY SASKATCHEWAN

Variable	N	%
Gender[1]		
Male	219	83%
Female	44	17%
Total	**263**	**100%**
Age		
12	3	1%
13	14	5%
14	26	10%
15	46	17%
16	71	27%
17	74	28%
18+	30	11%
Total	**264**	**100%**
Aboriginal Origin[2]		
First Nations	213	83%
Métis	41	16%
Inuit	–	–
Innu	–	–
Inuvialuit	–	–
Other	–	–
Total	**257**	**100%**
Aboriginal Status[3]		
Status Indian	204	93%
Non-Status Indian	15	7%
Total	**219**	**100%**
Language		
English	228	86%
Aboriginal	43	16%
French	–	–
Other	–	–
Total[4]	**264**	**103%**

[1] Gender missing for 1 youth.

[2] Aboriginal Origin missing for 7 youth.

[3] Aboriginal Status missing for 45 youth.

[4] Total does not add up to 100% (or 264 youth) in custody because of multiple answers.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 7.2 OFFENCE TYPE AND GENDER BY MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE (MSO) AND MOST SERIOUS CHARGE (MSC)
SASKATCHEWAN

Offence Type	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
MSO[1]						
Person	55	30%	13	48%	68	33%
Property	101	56%	8	30%	109	52%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Criminal Code	22	12%	5	19%	27	13%
Federal/Provincial Statutes	–	–	–	–	3	1%
Total MSO	**182**	**100%**	**27**	**100%**	**209**	**100%**
MSC						
Person	13	33%	12	71%	25	45%
Property	–	–	–	–	20	36%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Criminal Code	5	13%	4	24%	9	16%
Federal/Provincial Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total MSC	**39**	**100%**	**17**	**100%**	**56**	**100%**

[1] Data was missing for 1 youth.

– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 7.3 Selected Violent and Property Offences by Gender and Most Serious Offence (MSO) and Most Serious Charge (MSC) SASKATCHEWAN

Offence Type	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
MSO						
Offences Against the Person						
Murder and Attempted Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aggravated Assault	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault With /Weapon/ Causing Bodily Harm	13	24%	7	54%	20	29%
Assault	7	13%	3	23%	10	15%
Sexual Offences	8	15%	–	–	8	12%
Robbery	21	38%	3	23%	24	35%
Other Violent Offences	4	7%	–	–	4	6%
Total	**55**	**100%**	**13**	**100%**	**68**	**100%**
Property Offences						
B&E	55	58%	6	100%	61	56%
Theft	30	32%	–	–	30	28%
Possession Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	10	9%
Other Property Offences	–	–	–	–	8	7%
Total	**101**	**100%**	**8**	**100%**	**109**	**100%**
MSC						
Offences Against the Person						
Murder and Attempted Murder	–	–	–	–	4	16%
Aggravated Assault	–	–	4	33%	5	20%
Assault With /Weapon/ Causing Bodily Harm	–	–	3	25%	3	12%
Assault	3	23%	4	33%	7	28%
Sexual Offences	4	31%	–	–	5	20%
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Violent Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**13**	**100%**	**12**	**100%**	**25**	**100%**
Property Offences						
B&E	–	–	–	–	11	55%
Theft	–	–	–	–	3	15%
Possession Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Property Offences	–	–	–	–	4	20%
Total	–	–	–	–	**20**	**100%**

– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 7.4 OFFENCE TYPE AND AGE BY MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE (MSO) AND MOST SERIOUS CHARGE (MSC)
SASKATCHEWAN

Offence Type	12–13		14–15		16–17		18+	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
MSO								
Person	–	–	14	25%	39	35%	14	48%
Property	9	69%	36	63%	52	47%	12	41%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	–	–	6	11%	17	15%	–	–
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total MSO	**13**	**100%**	**57**	**100%**	**111**	**100%**	**29**	**100%**
MSC								
Person	–	–	7	41%	16	49%	–	–
Property	–	–	9	53%	11	33%	–	–
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	3	75%	–	–	4	12%	–	–
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total MSC	**4**	**100%**	**17**	**100%**	**33**	**100%**	–	–

[1] Data was missing for 2 youth.

[2] Data was missing for 1 youth.

– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 7.5 SENTENCE LENGTH BY AGE SASKATCHEWAN

Sentence Length	14–15		16–17		18+		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1–49 days	5	9%	7	6%	–	–	12	6%
50–99 days	9	16%	–	–	–	–	20	10%
100–149 days	7	13%	6	6%	–	–	16	8%
150–199 days	8	15%	21	19%	–	–	37	18%
200–249 days	5	9%	11	10%	–	–	16	8%
250–299 days	6	11%	4	4%	–	–	14	7%
300–399 days	10	18%	26	24%	–	–	47	22%
400–499 days	–	–	11	10%	–	–	17	8%
500–749 days	–	–	12	11%	5	17%	23	11%
750–999 days	–	–	3	3%	–	–	3	2%
1000+ days	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	**55**	**100%**	**110**	**100%**	**29**	**100%**	**206**	**100%**

Age Group 12-13 (N=12) was suppressed due to small numbers.
Data was missing for 58 youth due to remand status.
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 7.6 LOCATION TYPE AND AGE BY PRE-CUSTODY LOCATION, OFFENCE LOCATION AND POST-CUSTODY LOCATION
SASKATCHEWAN

Location Type	12-13		14-15		16-17		18+		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pre-custody Location										
Aboriginal Reserve	5	29%	10	14%	32	22%	9	30%	56	21%
Inuit Community	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Town	3	18%	15	21%	35	24%	5	17%	58	22%
City	9	53%	46	64%	77	53%	16	53%	148	56%
Unknown/Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Pre-custody	**17**	**100%**	**72**	**100%**	**145**	**100%**	**30**	**100%**	**264**	**100%**
Offence Location										
Aboriginal Reserve	4	24%	8	11%	19	13%	3	10%	34	13%
Inuit Community	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Town	–	–	19	26%	29	20%	10	33%	59	22%
City	12	71%	45	63%	97	67%	16	53%	170	65%
Unknown/Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Offence	**17**	**100%**	**72**	**100%**	**145**	**100%**	**30**	**100%**	**264**	**100%**
Post-custody Location[1]										
Aboriginal Reserve	4	24%	14	19%	28	19%	7	23%	53	20%
Inuit Community	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Town	3	18%	14	19%	33	23%	7	23%	57	22%
City	10	59%	44	61%	82	57%	16	53%	152	58%
Unknown/Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Post-custody	**17**	**100%**	**72**	**100%**	**144**	**100%**	**30**	**100%**	**263**	**100%**

[1] Data was missing for 1 youth.

– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 7.7 LOCATION TYPE AND GENDER BY PRE-CUSTODY LOCATION, OFFENCE LOCATION AND POST-CUSTODY LOCATION
SASKATCHEWAN

Location Type	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pre-custody Location[1]						
Aboriginal Reserve	52	24%	3	7%	55	21%
Inuit Community	–	–	–	–	–	–
Town	52	24%	6	14%	58	22%
City	113	52%	35	80%	148	56%
Unknown/Other	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Pre-custody	**219**	**100%**	**44**	**100%**	**263**	**100%**
Offence Location[2]						
Aboriginal Reserve	–	–	–	–	33	13%
Inuit Community	–	–	–	–	–	–
Town	55	25%	4	9%	59	22%
City	131	60%	39	89%	170	65%
Unknown/Other	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Offence	**219**	**100%**	**44**	**100%**	**263**	**100%**
Post-custody Location[3]						
Aboriginal Reserve	48	22%	4	9%	52	20%
Inuit Community	–	–	–	–	–	–
Town	51	23%	6	14%	57	22%
City	118	54%	34	77%	152	58%
Unknown/Other	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Post-custody	**218**	**100%**	**44**	**100%**	**262**	**100%**

[1] Data was missing for 1 youth.
[2] Data was missing for 1 youth.
[3] Data was missing for 2 youth.
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 7.7A LOCATION BY PRE-CUSTODY, OFFENCE AND POST-CUSTODY LOCATION SASKATCHEWAN

Location	Total Aboriginal Youth in Location	Total Aboriginal Youth in Custody	% Youth in Custody vs. Youth in Location
Pre-custody Location			
Meadow Lake	290	7	2%
North Battleford	330	13	4%
Pinehouse	115	5	4%
Prince Albert	1,135	23	2%
Regina	1,630	45	3%
Saskatoon	1,790	49	3%
Stanley Mission	20	5	25%
Yorkton	170	10	6%
Offence Location			
Meadow Lake	290	10	3%
North Battleford	330	18	5%
Prince Albert	1,135	35	3%
Regina	1,630	47	3%
Saskatoon	1,790	48	3%
Yorkton	170	15	9%
Post-custody Location			
La Ronge	185	6	3%
Meadow Lake	290	7	2%
North Battleford	330	11	3%
Prince Albert	1,135	24	2%
Regina	1,630	48	3%
Saskatoon	1,790	51	3%
Yorkton	170	12	7%

Note: All locations with less than 5 Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day were excluded due to confidentiality issues.

Sources: 1996 Census of Population, Statistics Canada and One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 7.8 LOCATION TYPE AND MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE (MSO) TYPE BY PRE-CUSTODY LOCATION, OFFENCE LOCATION AND POST-CUSTODY LOCATION SASKATCHEWAN

Offence Type	Aboriginal Reserve		Town		City		Grand Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pre-custody Location								
Person	14	29%	20	40%	34	31%	69	33%
Property	31	63%	24	48%	53	49%	109	52%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	3	6%	5	10%	19	17%	27	13%
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Pre-custody	**49**	**100%**	**50**	**100%**	**109**	**100%**	**210**	**100%**
Offence Location								
Person	9	28%	19	37%	40	32%	69	33%
Property	19	59%	27	53%	63	50%	109	52%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	–	–	–	–	22	18%	27	13%
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Offence	**32**	**100%**	**51**	**100%**	**126**	**100%**	**210**	**100%**
Post-custody Location[1]								
Person	13	27%	20	41%	36	32%	69	33%
Property	31	65%	20	41%	56	51%	108	52%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	3	6%	7	14%	17	15%	27	13%
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Post-custody	**48**	**100%**	**49**	**100%**	**111**	**100%**	**209**	**100%**

Inuit Community and Other/Don't know categories were suppressed due to small numbers (N=0 and N=2, respectively).

[1] Data missing for 1 youth.

– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 7.9 LOCATION TYPE AND MOST SERIOUS CHARGE (MSC) TYPE BY PRE-CUSTODY LOCATION, OFFENCE LOCATION AND POST-CUSTODY LOCATION
SASKATCHEWAN

Offence Type	Aboriginal Reserve		Town		City		Grand Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pre-custody Location								
Person	4	50%	3	43%	18	44%	25	45%
Property	–	–	–	–	16	39%	20	36%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	–	–	–	–	5	12%	9	16%
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Pre-custody	**8**	**100%**	**7**	**100%**	**41**	**100%**	**56**	**100%**
Offence Location								
Person	–	–	–	–	21	46%	25	45%
Property	–	–	–	–	16	35%	20	36%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	–	–	–	–	7	15%	9	16%
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Offence	–	–	–	–	**46**	**100%**	**56**	**100%**
Post-custody Location								
Person	–	–	–	–	20	47%	25	45%
Property	–	–	–	–	16	37%	20	36%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	–	–	–	–	5	17%	9	16%
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Post-custody	–	–	–	–	**43**	**100%**	**56**	**100%**

Inuit Community and Other/Don't know categories were suppressed due to small numbers (N=0 each).
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

8.0 Alberta

8.1 Introduction

In Alberta, information for the One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody was collected through a combination of file reviews and interviews with youth conducted by facility staff.

8.2 Results

In Alberta, there were 116 Aboriginal youth in custody (open, secure or remand) on Snapshot day. Among the provinces, Ontario had the largest proportion of Aboriginal youth in custody (24%), followed by Saskatchewan (23%), Manitoba (23%) and Alberta (10%).

Statistics Canada census data (1996) reveals that there are 15,340 Aboriginal youth between 12 and 17 years of age living in Alberta. The Aboriginal youth in the Alberta Snapshot represent less than 1% of this total population.

On Snapshot day, there were 5 facilities in Alberta with Aboriginal youth on register. This represents 2% of the total number of Snapshot facilities across Canada (N=228). The province with the most facilities was Ontario (N=109 or 38%), followed by Saskatchewan (N=50 or 22%), Quebec (N=16 or 7%) and Manitoba (N=15 or 7%).

The total operational capacity (the number of permanent youth beds in each facility) of the facilities included in the Alberta Snapshot was 330. Alberta accounted for 6% of the total operational capacity of the Snapshot facilities across Canada (N=5, 797). Aboriginal youth in the Alberta Snapshot occupied more than one third (35%) of the total number of beds within the participating facilities in that province.[1]

The custodial facilities included in this jurisdiction varied with respect to the type of custody provided (e.g., secure, open or remand), description (e.g., group home or treatment centre), and whether they housed male and/or female youth. In Alberta, most Aboriginal youth were in secure custody (53%), followed by remand (39%) and open custody (35%).[2] Of the 116 youth included in the Alberta Snapshot, 28% (N=32) were serving a combination sentence (e.g., secure and remand, open and remand, or open and secure) compared to 9% nationally. Of the remaining 84 youth, most were serving remand only (46%), followed by secure custody only (36%) and open only (16%).[3]

8.3 Demographic Information

In Alberta, eighty-seven per cent (87%) of the Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day were male. Figure 8.1 and Table 8.1 describe the gender and age distribution of Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day (see end of chapters for all tables). Most of the Aboriginal youth were 16-17 years of age (57%), followed by those 14-15 years of age (25%), 18 years of age and older (15%) and 12-13 years of age (3%). The median age in Alberta was 16.

Aboriginal males tended to be older than Aboriginal females. Males were more often found among those 16-17 years of age (58% versus 43% for females), while females were more prominent among those 14-15 years of age (36% versus 24% for males).

Two thirds (66%) of the Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day were First Nations/North American Aboriginal, while 30% were Métis and 4% were Inuit. Of the youth who reported First Nations/North American Aboriginal origin, 96% were Status Indians (see Table 8.1).

Virtually all of the Aboriginal youth spoke English (99%), while 40% were bilingual (e.g., they also spoke an Aboriginal language such as Mi'k Maq or Cree—see Table 8.1).

8.4 Most Serious Offence

Figure 8.2 and Table 8.2 describe the most serious offences (MSO) attributed to Aboriginal youth on Snapshot day. In Alberta, most of the Aboriginal youth in open or secure custody were guilty of a property offence

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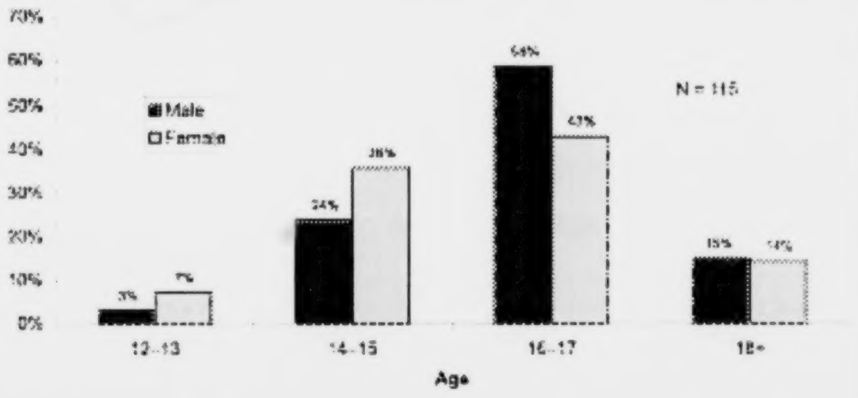
[1] We were unable to calculate the total number of permanent beds in each jurisdiction because facilities without Aboriginal youth on Snapshot day did not participate in the study.

[2] Total equals more than 100% because some youth were serving combination sentences (e.g., secure custody and remand).

[3] In Alberta, the only facility description provided was secure/open detention/custody centre. The largest proportion of facilities (60%) was co-ed/male and female.

FIGURE 8.1 AGE AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF ABORIGINAL YOUTH IN CUSTODY ON SNAPSHOT DAY



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

(50%), followed by offences against the person (39%) and other *Criminal Code* offences and Federal and Provincial Statutes (5% each) (see Table 8.2).

Of those found guilty of an offence against the person, 45% were convicted of robbery, while 34% were convicted of other violent offences. Of those with a property-related MSO, most committed break and enter (49%), while 38% committed theft (see Table 8.3).[4]

Table 8.4 reports on the relationship between most serious offence type and age. Older youth were more likely than younger youth to have been found guilty of a crime against the person. More than half (54%) of those 18 years of age or older had an MSO for a crime against the person, compared to 33% of the 17–18 year olds and 44% of the 14–15 year olds. Meanwhile, a varied pattern emerges with respect to age and property-related offences. For instance, 57% of the 14–15 years olds had a property-related MSO, compared to 39% of those 18 years of age and older and 33% of those 14–15 years of age. The finding that older youth were most likely to be guilty of a crime against the person is not surprising, given that these offences typically receive longer sentences—which explains why those 18 years of age and older are still in a youth facility.

Figure 8.3 describes the distribution of MSO for those serving an open and secure sentence. Contrary to the national picture, a larger proportion of those serving an open sentence than those serving a secure sentence had a crime against the person MSO (45% versus 39%, respectively). Meanwhile, a larger proportion of those in open than closed custody had a property-related MSO (53% versus 48%, respectively).

8.5 Most Serious Charge

Figure 8.4 and Table 8.2 describe the most serious charge or alleged offence (MSC) committed by Aboriginal youth serving remand on Snapshot day. In Alberta, similar proportions of youth on remand were charged for a property offence and an offence against the person (42% and 38%, respectively). Meanwhile, 11% of the youth on remand were charged for Federal/Provincial Statute offences, and 7% were charged for other *Criminal Code* offences.[5]

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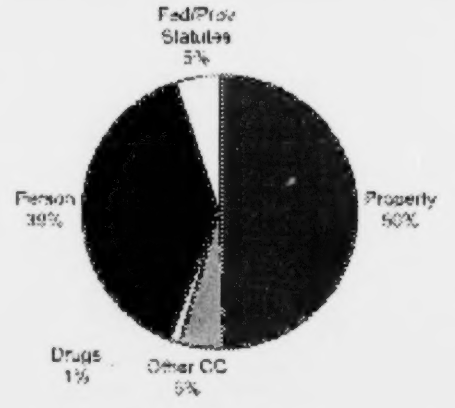
[4] Due to insufficient numbers, an analysis of gender and MSO was not completed.

[5] The analysis of MSC involves much smaller numbers in comparison to MSO. Consequently, the figures in this section are more susceptible to large fluctuations when calculating proportions.

FIGURE 8.2 MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE—OPEN AND SECURE CUSTODY



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

Of those charged with an offence against the person, 39% were charged for robbery, 33% for assault with a weapon/causing bodily harm, and 17% for murder. Of those charged with a property-related offence, 63% were charged with break and enter, while 26% were charged with theft (see Table 8.3). However, due to small numbers, these results must be interpreted with caution.[6]

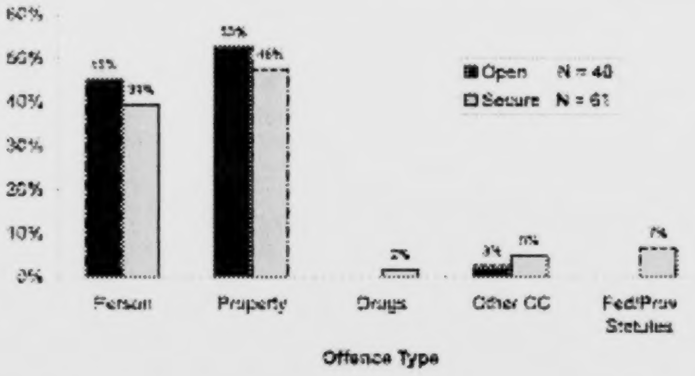
Table 8.4 reports most serious charge (MSC) and age. Contrary to the analysis of age and MSO, there is some evidence to suggest that younger youth were as likely as older youth to be charged with a crime against the person or a property-related offence. Forty-six per cent (46%) of the 14–15 and 41% of the 16–17 year olds had an MSC for a crime against the person. Meanwhile, 39% of the 14–15 year olds and 37% of the 16–17 year olds had an MSC for a property-related offence.

8.6 Sentence Length

Figure 8.5 and Table 8.5 describe the various sentence lengths being served by Aboriginal youth in the Alberta snapshot. Twenty-three per cent (23%) of youth were sentenced to custody for 50–99 days, while 19% were sentenced to 150–199 days, 16% to 300–399 days and 15% to 100–149 days. Almost three fifths (58%) were sentenced to 1–199 days. Meanwhile, 70% of the youth were sentenced to 1–299 days. The median custody length in Alberta was 182 days.

Data concerning sentence length must be interpreted with caution. Since longer sentences are more likely to be captured in a one-day snapshot than shorter ones, the former may be overrepresented in the results.

FIGURE 8.3 MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE—OPEN OR SECURE CUSTODY



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

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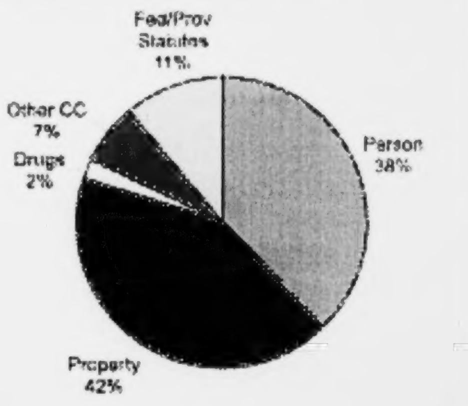
[6] Due to insufficient numbers, an analysis of gender and MSC was not completed.

FIGURE 8.4 MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE—REMAND



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

Therefore, the sentence distribution in Figure 8.5 and Table 8.5—and the median custody length—do not necessarily represent typical sentence lengths.

More females than males were sentenced to custody for 199 days or less (86% versus 55%).

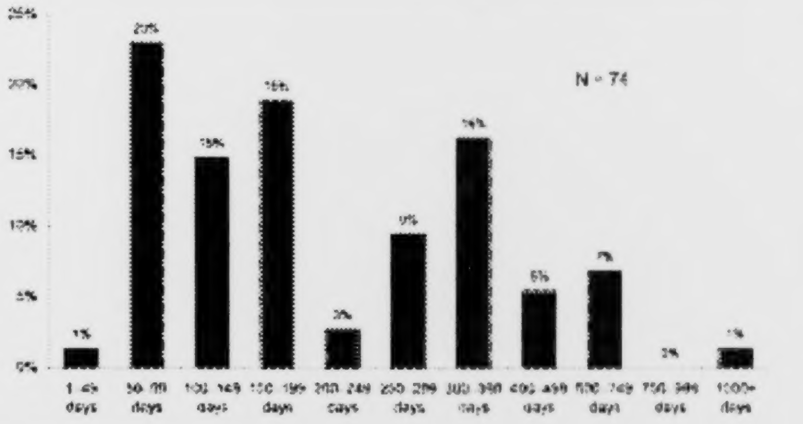
Older youth tended to serve longer sentences compared to younger youth. For instance, 59% of those 18 years of age and older were serving a sentence of 200 days or more, compared to 23% of the 16–17 year olds and 21% of the 14–15 year olds. Meanwhile, 42% of the 14–15 year olds and 39% of the 16–17 year olds were serving a sentence of 199 days or less (see Table 8.5). However, the finding that older youth were serving longer sentences than younger youth was expected because older youth were most likely to have an MSO for a crime against the person—offences that typically receive longer sentences. This also explains why someone over the age of 18 is still in a youth facility.

8.7 Geographic Questions

The following section describes where Aboriginal youth in the Snapshot spent most of their time during the two years before their current admission, where they committed their offence, and where they plan to relocate. Respondents answered these three questions by indicating if they were in (or plan to be in) a city, town, reserve, or another location.

Overall, the majority of Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day indicated they were in a city, regardless of the question. This "urban" phenomenon is not

FIGURE 8.5 SENTENCE LENGTH BEING SERVED ON SNAPSHOT DAY



Sentence Length Data was missing for 1 youth.
Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

surprising given that many Canadian cities—especially in the western provinces—have large Aboriginal populations.

8.7.1 Where the Youth Lived Preceding Their Current Admission

Figure 8.6 and Table 8.6 describe where the youth in the Snapshot spent most of their time during the two years before their current admission. Overall, half (50%) of the Aboriginal youth in the Alberta Snapshot lived in a city, while 28% lived in a town and 19% on an Aboriginal reserve.

Table 8.6 reports age and where the youth spent most of their time during the two years before their current admission. In general, older youth were more likely than younger youth to have lived on a reserve, while younger youth were more likely than older youth to have lived in a city.

More 14-15 (55%) and 16-17 year olds (50%) lived in a city during the two years before their current admission, compared to 47% of those 18 years of age or older. More than one quarter (29%) of those 18 years of age or older lived on a reserve, followed by 16-17 year olds (18%) and 14-15 year olds (17%) (see Table 8.6).

More females than males spent most of their time during the two years before their current admission in a city (57% versus 49%) (see Table 8.7).

Examining MSOs suggests that youth who lived in a city were more likely to have an MSO for a crime against the person, while youth who lived in a town were more likely to have committed a property-related offence. Of those who lived mainly in a city before their current admission, 42% were guilty of a crime against the person, compared to 28% of those who lived in a town and were guilty of a similar offence. In comparison, of those who lived mostly in a town before their current admission, 56% were guilty of a property-related offence, compared to 44% who lived in a city and were guilty of a similar offence (see Table 8.8).

Similar proportions of youth who lived in a city or on a reserve had a crime against the person or a property-related MSC. Forty-two per cent (42%) (each) of those who lived on a reserve had an MSC for a crime against the person and a property-related offence. Meanwhile, 42% of those who lived in city had an MSC for a crime against the person, while 39% were charged with a property crime (see Table 8.9).

Table 8.7a includes the names of specific locations as well as 1996 Census data to provide information about the proportion of Aboriginal youth from the various locations who were in custody on Snapshot day. Of the 116 youth in the Alberta Snapshot, most (N=31 or 27%) plan to relocate to Edmonton, followed by Calgary (N=12 or 10%).

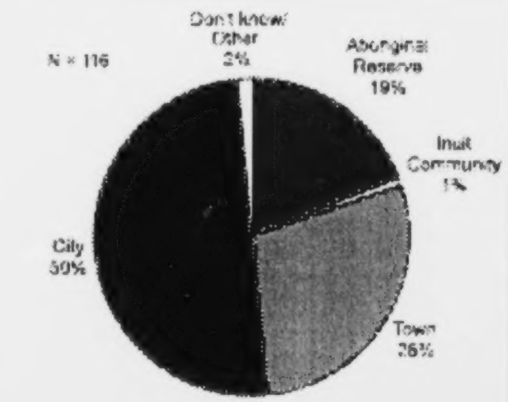
However, a different picture emerges when examining the proportion of 12-17 year old Aboriginal youth from each community who were in custody on Snapshot day. For instance, five youth, representing 8% of the 12-17 year old Aboriginal population in the community, indicated that they plan to relocate to Lac La Biche.

8.7.2 Where the Offence was Committed/ Allegedly Committed

Figure 8.7 and Table 8.6 describe where the Snapshot youth committed or allegedly committed the offence for their current admission. In Alberta, more than half (54%) of Aboriginal youth committed or allegedly committed the offence for their current admission in a city, compared to 34% in a town and 9% on an Aboriginal reserve.

More 14-15 year olds (59%) than 16-17 year olds (53%) and those 18 years of age or older (54%) committed or allegedly committed the offence for their current admission in a city. Similar proportions of all age groups

FIGURE 8.6 PRE-CUSTODY LOCATION



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001). Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

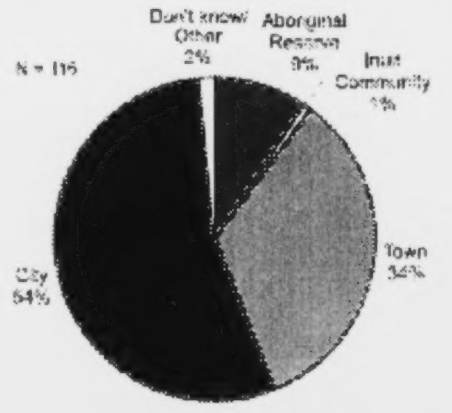
committed or allegedly committed the offence for their current admission in a town (see Table 8.6).

Similar proportions of females and males committed or allegedly committed the offence for their current admission in a city (57% versus 54%). Meanwhile, 43% of the females versus 33% of the males committed or allegedly committed their offence in a town (see Table 8.7).

An examination of where the youth lived when they committed their most serious offence reveals that those in a city were most likely to commit an offence against the person, while youth in a town were most likely to have a property-related MSO. Of the youth who committed their MSO in a city, most (46%) were guilty of a crime against the person, compared to 28% of the youth who committed a similar offence in a town. Conversely, of the youth who committed their MSO in town, most were guilty of a property offence (59%), compared to 41% of the youth who committed a property offence in a city (see Table 8.8).

An examination of where the youth on remand were charged reveals that those on a reserve were most likely to have been charged with a crime against the person. Of the youth who received their MSC on a reserve, 50% were charged with a crime against the person, while 30% of the youth who lived in a town and 41% of those who lived in a city were charged with a similar offence (see Table 8.9). However, due to small numbers, differences between locations must be interpreted with caution.

FIGURE 8.7 LOCATION WHERE THE OFFENCE WAS COMMITTED OR ALLEGEDLY COMMITTED



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001). Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

Table 8.7a includes the names of specific locations as well as 1996 Census data to provide information concerning the proportion of Aboriginal youth from the various locations who were in custody on Snapshot day. Of the 116 youth in the Alberta Snapshot, the most committed or allegedly committed their offence in Edmonton (N=33 or 28%), followed by Calgary (N=11 or 10%).

However, a different picture emerges when examining the proportion of 12-17 year old Aboriginal youth from each community who were in custody on Snapshot day. Five youth, representing 8% of the 12-17 year old Aboriginal population in the community, committed or allegedly committed their offence in Lac La Biche.

8.7.3 Where the Youth Plan to Relocate Upon Release

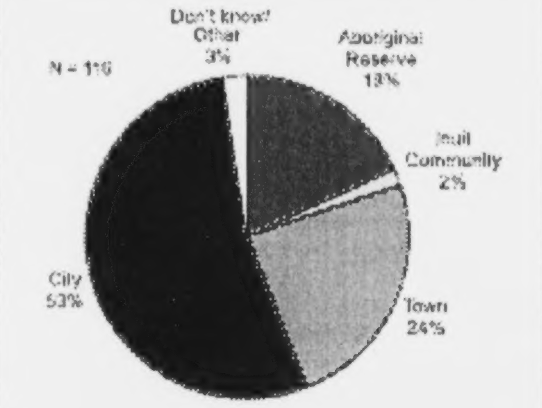
Figure 8.8 and Table 8.6 describe where the Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day plan to relocate upon release from custody. In Alberta, more than half (53%) plan to relocate to a city, compared to 24% who plan to relocate to a town and 18% who plan to move to an Aboriginal reserve.

Older youth were slightly more likely than younger youth to indicate they plan to relocate to a town. More than one quarter (27%) of the 16-17 year olds plan to relocate to a town, compared to 22% of those 18 years of age and older, and 14% of the 14-15 year olds. In comparison, younger youth were more likely than older youth to indicate they plan to relocate to a city. Over three fifths (62%) of the 14-15 year olds plan to relocate to a city, compared to 52% of the 16-17 year olds and 44% of those 18 years of age and older. Similar proportions of 14-15 year olds, 16-17 year olds, and those 18 years of age and older plan to move to a reserve upon release (21%, 18% and 18%, respectively) (see Table 8.6).

More females than males plan to relocate to a city upon release (71% versus 51%) (see Table 8.7). However, due to small numbers, gender differences should be interpreted with caution.

An examination of MSO and relocation plans reveals that most of those planning to relocate to a city had a crime against the person MSO (50%), while most of

FIGURE 8.8 RELOCATION PLANS



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

those planning to relocate to a town or reserve were guilty of a property-related crime (67% and 62%, respectively) (see Table 8.8).

An examination of MSC and relocation plans reveals that most of those planning to relocate to a reserve or city were charged with a crime against the person (44% and 43%, respectively), while most of those planning to relocate to a town had a property-related MSC (71%) (see Table 8.9).

Table 8.7a includes the names of specific locations as well as 1996 Census data to provide information about the proportion of Aboriginal youth from the various locations who were in custody on Snapshot day. Of the 116 youth in the Alberta Snapshot, most (N=39 or 34%) plan to relocate to Edmonton, followed by Calgary (N=12 or 10%).

8.8 Mobility Patterns

The previous section reveals that Aboriginal youth included in the Alberta Snapshot were most likely to have lived in a city during the two years before their current admission, committed or allegedly committed their offence in a city, and plan to relocate to a city. However, the section does not reveal mobility patterns across the three main Snapshot questions. For instance, of the youth who lived in a city before their current admission, what proportion committed their offence in a city, and what proportion committed their offence in a different location (e.g., reserve or town)?

To address this question, the respondents' answers were examined across the three main Snapshot questions (from where they lived, to where they committed or allegedly committed their offence and where they plan to relocate). Overall, the analysis reveals little mobility—a majority of youth remained in the same type of location across the three main Snapshot questions.[7] In Alberta, youth who lived in a city were most likely to have committed or allegedly committed their offence in a city and plan to relocate to a city.

In Alberta, of the 22 Aboriginal youth who indicated they spent the majority of their time during the two years before their current admission on a reserve, most (36%) also committed or allegedly committed their offence on a reserve and plan to relocate to a reserve. However, many youth who lived on a reserve committed or allegedly committed their offence in a city or town. For instance, 27% of Aboriginal youth lived on a reserve committed or allegedly committed their offence in a town and plan to relocate to a reserve. Meanwhile, 18% lived on a reserve, committed their offence in a city and plan to relocate to a city or reserve.

Most youth (N=22 or 67%) who lived primarily in a town during the two years before their current admission also committed or allegedly committed their offence in a town and plan to relocate to a town.

Finally, of the youth who lived mainly in a city during the two years before their current admission, 90% (N=52) committed or allegedly committed their offence in, and plan to relocate to, a city.

8.9 Alberta Data Conclusions

In Alberta, the data indicate that the typical Aboriginal youth in open or secure custody on Snapshot day was a male between the ages of 16 and 17 with a most serious offence or charge for a property-related offence.

The data also reveal that Aboriginal youth included in the Snapshot experienced most of their conflict with the criminal justice system in urban areas. A majority of Aboriginal youth lived in a city during the two years before their current admission, a majority were charged or committed the offence for their current admission in a city, and a majority plan to live in a city upon release from custody.

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[7] This analysis was conducted at the city, town and reserve level and does not account for movement across specific locations (e.g., whether a youth committed his or her offence in city "A" and plans to relocate to city "B").

Finally, most youth lived, committed or allegedly committed their offence, and plan to relocate in similar locations (a city, town or reserve). Youth who lived primarily in a city before their current admission were most likely to have committed or allegedly committed their offence in a city and have plans to relocate to a city However, in Alberta, many youth lived on a reserve but committed or allegedly committed their offence in a city or town.

TABLE 8.1 GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ABORIGINAL YOUTH IN CUSTODY ALBERTA

Variable	N	%
Gender[1]		
Male	101	88%
Female	14	12%
Total	**115**	**100%**
Age		
12	–	–
13	4	3%
14	10	9%
15	19	16%
16	32	28%
17	34	29%
18+	17	15%
Total	**116**	**100%**
Aboriginal Origin[2]		
First Nations	76	66%
Métis	34	30%
Inuit	5	4%
Innu	–	–
Inuvialuit	–	–
Other	–	–
Total	**115**	**100%**
Aboriginal Status[3]		
Status Indian	68	96%
Non-Status Indian	3	4%
Total	**71**	**100%**
Language		
English	115	99%
Aboriginal	46	40%
French	–	–
Other	–	–
Total[4]	**116**	**139%**

[1] Gender missing for 1 youth.
[2] Aboriginal Origin missing for 1 youth.
[3] Aboriginal Status missing for 45 youth.
[4] Total does not add up to 100% (or 116 youth) in custody because of multiple answers.
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 8.2 OFFENCE TYPE AND GENDER BY MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE (MSO) AND MOST SERIOUS CHARGE (MSC) ALBERTA

Offence Type	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
MSO[1]						
Person	–	–	–	–	29	38%
Property	32	48%	5	71%	37	50%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Criminal Code	4	6%	–	–	4	5%
Federal/Provincial Statutes	4	6%	–	–	4	5%
Total MSO	**67**	**100%**	**7**	**100%**	**74**	**100%**
MSC						
Person	–	–	–	–	18	39%
Property	16	41%	3	43%	19	41%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Criminal Code	–	–	–	–	3	7%
Federal/Provincial Statutes	–	–	–	–	5	11%
Total MSC	**39**	**100%**	**7**	**100%**	**46**	**100%**

[1] Data was missing for 1 youth.

– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 8.3 SELECTED VIOLENT AND PROPERTY OFFENCES BY GENDER AND MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE (MSO) AND MOST SERIOUS CHARGE (MSC) ALBERTA

Offence Type	Total	
	N	%
MSO		
Offences Against the Person		
Murder and Attempted Murder	–	–
Aggravated Assault	–	–
Assault With Weapon/Causing Bodily Harm	–	–
Assault	–	–
Sexual Offences	–	–
Robbery	13	45%
Other Violent Offences	10	35%
Total	**29**	**100%**
Property Offences		
B&E	18	49%
Theft	14	38%
Possession Stolen Goods	–	–
Other Property Offences	–	–
Total	**37**	**100%**
MSC		
Offences Against the Person		
Murder and Attempted Murder	3	17%
Aggravated Assault	–	–
Assault With Weapon/Causing Bodily Harm	6	33%
Assault	–	–
Sexual Offences	–	–
Robbery	7	39%
Other Violent Offences	–	–
Total	**18**	**100%**
Property Offences		
B&E	12	63%
Theft	5	26%
Possession Stolen Goods	–	–
Other Property Offences	–	–
Total	**19**	**100%**

Male and Female categories were suppressed due to small numbers.
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 8.4 OFFENCE TYPE AND AGE BY MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE (MSO) AND MOST SERIOUS CHARGE (MSC) ALBERTA

Offence Type	14–15		16–17		18+	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
MSO						
Person	8	44%	14	33%	7	54%
Property	6	33%	24	57%	5	39%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total MSO	**18**	**100%**	**42**	**100%**	**13**	**100%**
MSC						
Person	6	46%	11	41%	–	–
Property	5	39%	10	37%	–	–
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	4	15%	–	–
Total MSC	**13**	**100%**	**27**	**100%**	–	–

Age Group 12–13 category was suppressed due to small numbers (N=2).
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 8.5 SENTENCE LENGTH BY AGE ALBERTA

Sentence Length	14-15		16-17		18+		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1-49 days	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50-99 days	–	–	9	22%	–	–	17	23%
100-149 days	5	28%	6	15%	–	–	11	15%
150-199 days	–	–	10	24%	–	–	14	19%
200-249 days	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
250-299 days	–	–	5	12%	–	–	7	10%
300-399 days	3	17%	6	15%	3	23%	12	16%
400-499 days	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	5%
500-749 days	–	–	–	–	3	23%	5	7%
750-999 days	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1000+ days	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	**18**	**100%**	**41**	**100%**	**13**	**100%**	**74**	**100%**

Age Group 12-13 (N=2) was suppressed due to small numbers.
Data was missing for 42 youth due to remand status.
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 8.6 LOCATION TYPE AND AGE BY PRE-CUSTODY LOCATION, OFFENCE LOCATION AND POST-CUSTODY LOCATION

ALBERTA

Location Type	12–13		14–15		16–17		18+		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pre-custody Location										
Aboriginal Reserve	–	–	5	17%	12	18%	5	29%	22	19%
Inuit Community	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Town	–	–	7	24%	22	33%	–	–	33	28%
City	3	75%	16	55%	31	47%	8	47%	58	50%
Unknown/Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Pre-custody	**4**	**100%**	**29**	**100%**	**66**	**100%**	**17**	**100%**	**116**	**100%**
Offence Location										
Aboriginal Reserve	–	–	–	–	8	12%	–	–	11	9%
Inuit Community	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Town	–	–	9	31%	22	33%	–	–	39	34%
City	–	–	17	59%	35	53%	–	–	63	54%
Unknown/Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Offence	**4**	**100%**	**29**	**100%**	**66**	**100%**	**17**	**100%**	**116**	**100%**
Post-custody Location										
Aboriginal Reserve	–	–	6	21%	12	18%	3	18%	21	18%
Inuit Community	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Town	–	–	4	14%	18	27%	–	–	28	24%
City	–	–	18	62%	34	52%	–	–	62	53%
Unknown/Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3%
Total Post-custody	**4**	**100%**	**29**	**100%**	**66**	**100%**	**17**	**100%**	**116**	**100%**

– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 8.7 Location Type and Gender by Pre-custody Location, Offence Location and Post-custody Location ALBERTA

Offence Type	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pre-custody Location[1]						
Aboriginal Reserve	–	–	–	–	22	19%
Inuit Community	–	–	–	–	–	–
Town	28	28%	5	36%	33	29%
City	49	49%	8	57%	57	50%
Unknown/Other	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Pre-custody	**101**	**100%**	**14**	**100%**	**115**	**100%**
Offence Location[2]						
Aboriginal Reserve	11	11%	–	–	11	10%
Inuit Community	–	–	–	–	–	–
Town	33	33%	6	43%	39	34%
City	54	54%	8	57%	62	54%
Unknown/Other	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Offence	**101**	**100%**	**14**	**100%**	**115**	**100%**
Post-custody Location[3]						
Aboriginal Reserve	–	–	–	–	21	18%
Inuit Community	–	–	–	–	–	–
Town	–	–	–	–	28	24%
City	51	51%	10	71%	61	53%
Unknown/Other	3	3%	–	–	–	–
Total Post-custody	**101**	**100%**	**14**	**100%**	**115**	**100%**

[1] Data was missing for 1 youth.
[2] Data was missing for 1 youth.
[3] Data was missing for 1 youth.
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 8.7A LOCATION BY PRE-CUSTODY, OFFENCE AND POST-CUSTODY LOCATION ALBERTA

Location	Total Aboriginal Youth in Location	Total Aboriginal Youth in Custody	% Youth in Custody vs. Youth in Location
Pre-custody Location			
Calgary	1,490	12	1%
Edmonton	2,770	31	1%
Fort McMurray	575	5	1%
Hobbema	–	9	–
Lac La Biche	65	5	8%
Lethbridge	275	5	2%
Offence Location			
Calgary	1,490	11	1%
Edmonton	2,770	33	1%
Hobbema	–	5	–
Lac La Biche	65	5	8%
Slave Lake	190	5	3%
Post-custody Location			
Calgary	1,490	12	1%
Edmonton	2,770	39	1%
Hobbema	–	8	–

Note: All locations with less than 5 Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day were excluded due to confidentiality issues. Data for Hobbema did not accurately reflect the total number of Aboriginal youth in the area and therefore was suppressed for the final analysis.

Sources: 1996 Census of Population, Statistics Canada and One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 8.8 LOCATION TYPE AND MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE (MSO) TYPE BY PRE-CUSTODY LOCATION, OFFENCE LOCATION AND POST-CUSTODY LOCATION
ALBERTA

Offence Type	Aboriginal Reserve		Town		City		Grand Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pre-custody Location								
Person	5	45%	7	28%	15	42%	29	39%
Property	6	55%	14	56%	16	44%	37	49%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	5%
Total Pre-custody	**11**	**100%**	**25**	**100%**	**36**	**100%**	**75**	**100%**
Offence Location								
Person	–	–	–	–	18	46%	29	39%
Property	3	60%	17	59%	16	41%	37	49%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	5%
Total Offence	**5**	**100%**	**29**	**100%**	**39**	**100%**	**75**	**100%**
Post-custody Location								
Person	5	38%	3	14%	19	50%	29	39%
Property	8	62%	14	67%	14	37%	37	49%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	5%
Total Post-custody	**13**	**100%**	**21**	**100%**	**38**	**100%**	**75**	**100%**

Inuit Community and Don't know/Other categories were suppressed due to small numbers (N=2 each).
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 8.9 LOCATION TYPE AND MOST SERIOUS CHARGE (MSC) TYPE BY PRE-CUSTODY LOCATION, OFFENCE LOCATION AND POST-CUSTODY LOCATION
ALBERTA

Offence Type	Aboriginal Reserve		Town		City		Grand Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pre-custody Location								
Person	5	42%	–	–	11	42%	18	39%
Property	5	42%	4	50%	10	39%	19	41%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	–	–	–	–	3	12%	–	–
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	11%
Total Pre-custody	**12**	**100%**	**8**	**100%**	**26**	**100%**	**46**	**100%**
Offence Location								
Person	3	50%	3	30%	12	41%	18	39%
Property	–	–	–	–	12	41%	19	41%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	–	–	–	–	3	10%	–	–
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	11%
Total Offence	**6**	**100%**	**10**	**100%**	**29**	**100%**	**46**	**100%**
Post-custody Location								
Person	–	–	–	–	12	43%	18	39%
Property	3	33%	5	71%	11	39%	19	41%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	–	–	–	–	3	11%	–	–
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	11%
Total Post-custody	**9**	**100%**	**7**	**100%**	**28**	**100%**	**46**	**100%**

Inuit Community and Don't know/Other categories were suppressed due to small numbers (N=0 and N=2, respectively).
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

9.0 British Columbia

9.1 Introduction

In British Columbia, information for the One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody was collected through a combination of file reviews and interviews with youth conducted by facility staff.

9.2 Results

In British Columbia, there were 94 youth in custody (open, secure or remand) on Snapshot day. Among the provinces/territories, British Columbia accounted for 8% of the Aboriginal youth in custody.

Statistics Canada census data (1996) reveals there are 16,190 Aboriginal youth between 12 and 17 years of age living in British Columbia. The Aboriginal youth in the British Columbia Snapshot represent less than 1% of this total population.

On Snapshot day, there were 9 facilities in British Columbia with Aboriginal youth on register. The province with the largest number of facilities was Ontario (N=109 or 38%), followed by Saskatchewan (N=50 or 22%), Quebec (N=16 or 7%) and Manitoba (N=15 or 7%). British Columbia accounted for 4% of the facilities across Canada with Aboriginal youth on Snapshot day.

The total operational capacity (the number of permanent youth beds in each facility) of the facilities included in the British Columbia Snapshot was 393. British Columbia accounted for 7% of the total operational capacity of the Snapshot facilities across Canada (N=5,797). Aboriginal youth included in the British Columbia Snapshot occupied one quarter (25%) of the total number of beds within the participating facilities in that province.[1]

The custodial facilities included in this jurisdiction varied with respect to the type of custody provided (e.g., secure, open or remand), description (e.g., group home, treatment centre or boot camp), and whether they housed male and/or female youth. In British Columbia, most Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day were in open custody (46%), while 32% were serving remand and 26% were in secure custody.[2] Of the 94 youth included in the British Columbia Snapshot, 3% (N=3) were serving a combination sentence (e.g., secure and remand, open and remand, or open and secure). Of the remaining 91 youth, most were serving open custody only (46%), followed by remand only (30%) and secure custody only (24%).[3]

Figure 9.1 describes the type of facilities in which Aboriginal youth were registered on Snapshot day. In British Columbia, the most common facility description was forest wilderness camp (33%), followed by community residential and secure/open detention/custody (22% each).

Most of the facilities were male only (51%), followed by co-ed/male and female (44%) and female only (5%).

9.3 Demographic Information

In British Columbia, 7 in 10 Aboriginal youth (72%) in custody on Snapshot day were male. Figure 9.2 and Table 9.1 describe the gender and age distribution of Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day (see end of chapter for all tables). In British Columbia, most of the Aboriginal youth were 16-17 years of age (57%), followed by those 14-15 years of age (35%) and those 18 years of age and older (14%). The median age in British Columbia was 16.

Aboriginal males tended to be older than Aboriginal females. Males were more likely than females to be 16-17 years of age (51% versus 46% for females), while females were more likely than males to be 14-15 years of age (42% versus 31% for males).

In British Columbia, 82% of the Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day were First Nations/North American Aboriginal, while 18% were Métis. Of the youth who reported First Nations/North American Aboriginal origin, 65% were Status Indians (see Table 9.1).

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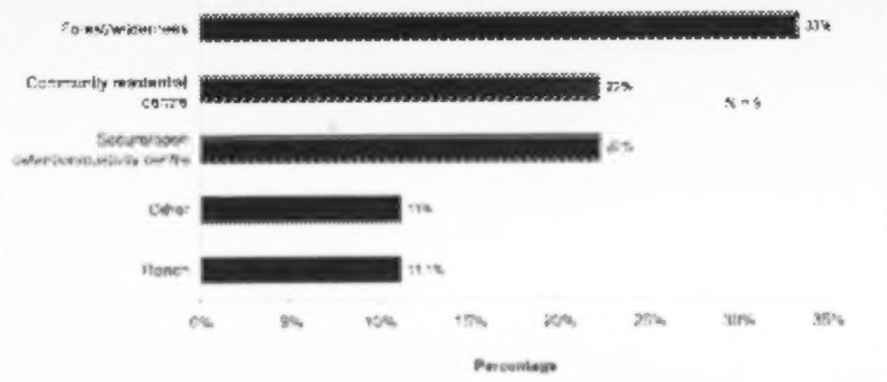
[1] We were unable to calculate the total number of permanent beds in each jurisdiction because facilities without Aboriginal youth on Snapshot day did not participate in the study.

[2] Total equals more than 100% because some youth were serving combination sentences (e.g., secure custody and remand).

[3] Data were missing for 9 youth.

FIGURE 9.1 FACILITY TYPE



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

Virtually all of the Aboriginal youth spoke English (99%), while 20% were bilingual (e.g., they also spoke an Aboriginal language such as Mi'k Maq or Cree—see Table 9.1).

9.4 Most Serious Offence

Figure 9.3 and Table 9.2 describe the most serious offences (MSO) attributed to Aboriginal youth on Snapshot day. In British Columbia, most Aboriginal youth in open or secure custody were guilty of an offence against the person (45%), followed by property offences (36%) and other *Criminal Code* offences (10%) (see Table 9.2).

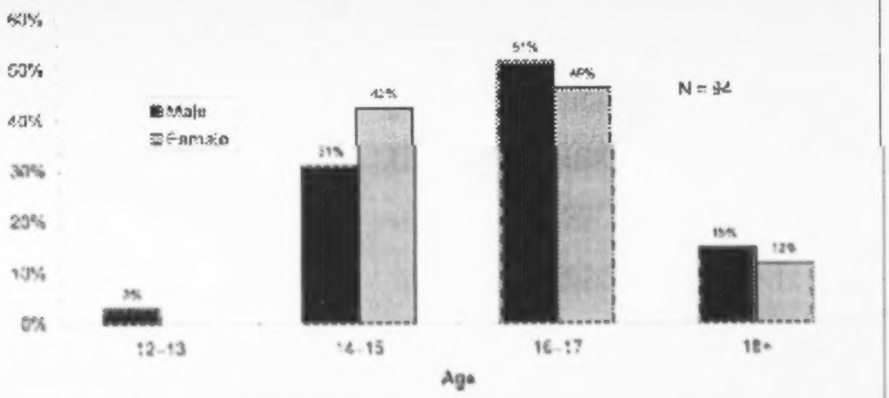
Of those found guilty of an offence against the person, 30% were convicted for assault, 27% for robbery and 13% for assault with a weapon/causing bodily harm. Of those with a property-related MSO, most committed break and enter (58%) (see Table 9.3).

More male than female Aboriginal youth were convicted of a property-related offence (42% versus 18%). Meanwhile, more female than male Aboriginal youth were convicted of an offence against the person (59% versus 40%) (see table 9.2). However, due to small numbers, differences between gender must be interpreted with caution.

Although more females than males were convicted of a crime against the person, the data suggests that males committed more serious offences. For instance, of the males guilty of a crime against the person, most were convicted of assault (25%), followed by robbery (20%) and murder (15%). In comparison, 40% (each) of the females convicted for a crime against the person were guilty of robbery and assault (see Table 9.3). Again, due to small numbers, these differences must be interpreted with caution.

Table 9.4 reports on the relationship between most serious offence type and age. Older youth were more likely than younger youth to be guilty of a crime against the person and a property offence. Fifty-five per cent (55%) of those 18 years of age or older had an MSO for a crime against the person, compared to 40% of the 16–17 year olds and 50% of the 14–15 year olds. Meanwhile, 45% of those 18 years of age and older had an MSO for a property-related offence, compared to 40% of the 16–17 year olds and 20% of the 14–15 year olds. The finding that older youth were most likely to be guilty of a crime against the person is not surprising, given that these offences typically receive longer sentences—which explains why those 18 years of age and older are still in a youth facility. Further, due to small numbers, these differences must be interpreted with caution.

FIGURE 9.2 AGE AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF ABORIGINAL YOUTH IN CUSTODY ON SNAPSHOT DAY



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

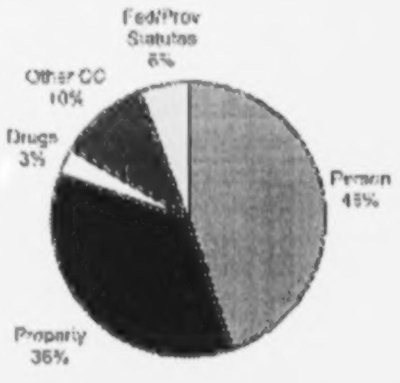
Figure 9.4 describes the distribution of MSO for those serving an open and secure sentence. More Aboriginal youth serving a secure sentence than those serving an open sentence had a crime against the person MSO (54% versus 40%, respectively). Meanwhile, a larger proportion of those in open than closed custody had a property-related MSO (44% versus 21%, respectively).

9.5 Most Serious Charge

Figure 9.5 and Table 9.2 describe the most serious charge or alleged offence (MSC) committed by Aboriginal youth serving remand on Snapshot day. As with the MSO analysis, youth on remand were most likely to be associated with a crime against the person. Most Aboriginal youth serving remand were charged with an offence against the person (48%), followed by property-related offences (31%) and other *Criminal Code* offences (14%).[4]

Of those charged with an offence against the person, 29% were charged with murder, while 21% were charged with assault. Of those charged with a property-related offence, 44% were charged with break and enter, while 33% were charged with theft (see Table 9.3).[5]

FIGURE 9.3 MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE— OPEN AND SECURE CUSTODY



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

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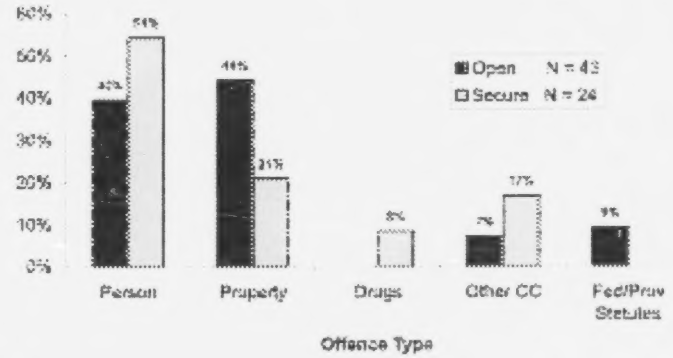
[4] The analysis of MSC involves much smaller numbers in comparison to MSO. Consequently, the figures in this section are more susceptible to large fluctuations when calculating proportions.

[5] Due to insufficient numbers, an analysis of MSC by gender and age was not completed.

FIGURE 9.4 MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE—OPEN OR SECURE CUSTODY



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

9.6 Sentence Length

Figure 9.6 and Table 9.5 describe the various sentence lengths being served by Aboriginal youth in the British Columbia Snapshot. One fifth (20%) of youth were sentenced to custody for 50-99 days, while 15% were sentenced to 1-49 days and 14% for 150-199 days. More than half (52%) of the youth were sentenced to 1-199 days. Meanwhile, 7 in 10 (71%) of the youth were sentenced to 1-299 days. The median custody length in British Columbia was 191 days.

Data concerning sentence length must be interpreted with caution. Longer sentences are more likely to be captured in a one-day snapshot than are shorter ones, so the former may be overrepresented in the results. Therefore, the sentence distribution in Figure 9.6 and Table 9.5—and the median custody length—do not necessarily represent typical sentence lengths.

More females than males were sentenced to custody for less than 99 days (47% versus 31%). In fact, 65% of the females were sentenced to 199 days or less compared to 47% of the males.

Older youth tended to serve longer sentences than younger youth. For instance, 90% of those 18 years of age and older were serving a sentence for 200 days or more, compared to 49% of the 16-17 year olds and 25% of the 14-15 year olds. However, the finding that older youth were serving longer sentences than younger youth was expected, given that older youth—especially those 18 years of age and older—would need to be serving long sentences to be within a youth facility (see Table 9.5).

9.7 Geographic Questions

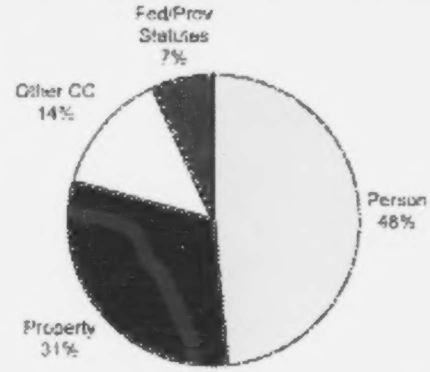
The following section describes where Aboriginal youth included in the Snapshot spent most of their time during the two years before their current admission, where they committed their offence, and where they plan to relocate. Respondents answered these three questions by indicating if they were in (or plan to be in) a city, town, reserve or another location.

Overall, most Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day indicated they were in a city, regardless of the question. This "urban" phenomenon is not surprising given that many Canadian cities—especially in the western provinces—have large Aboriginal populations.

9.7.1 Where the Youth Lived Preceding Their Current Admission

Figure 9.7 and Table 9.6 describe where the youth in the Snapshot spent most of their time during the two years before their current admission. Overall, more than three fifths (63%) of Aboriginal youth in the British Columbia Snapshot lived in a city, while 22% lived in a town and 14% lived on a reserve.

FIGURE 9.5 MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE—REMAND



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

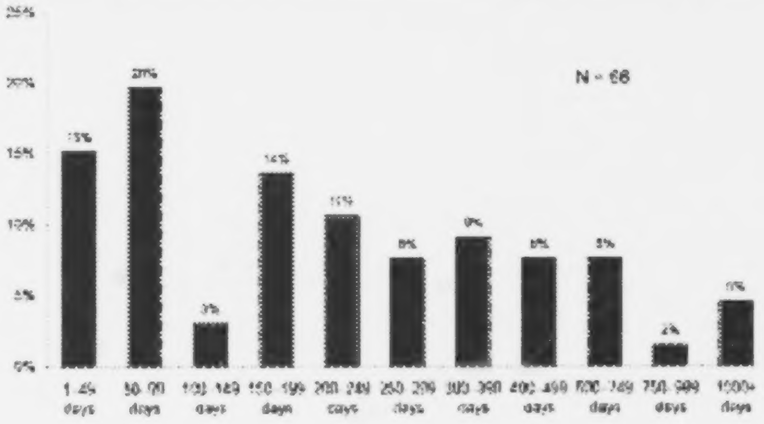
Table 9.6 reports on the relationship between age and where the youth spent most of their time during the two years before their current admission. In general, younger youth were more likely than older youth to have lived in a city. More 14–15 (63%) and 16–17 (66%) year olds lived in a city during this time than those 18 years of age or older (46%) (see Table 9.6).

More females than males lived mostly in a city during the two years before their current admission (77% versus 57%). Meanwhile, 15% of the males and 12% of the females lived on a reserve, and 27% of the males and 12% of the females lived in a town (see Table 9.7).

Examining MSOs reveals that youth who lived in a city were most likely to have an MSO for a crime against the person, while youth who lived in a town or on a reserve were most likely to have committed a property-related offence. More than half (54%) of those who lived in a city had a crime against the person MSO, compared to 25% of those who lived in a town and 38% of those who lived on a reserve. Meanwhile, more than three fifths (63%) of those who lived in a town and 50% of those who lived on a reserve had a property-related MSO, compared to 23% of those who lived in a city (see Table 9.8).[6]

Table 9.7a includes the names of specific locations as well as 1996 Census data to provide information about the proportion of Aboriginal youth from the various locations who were in custody on Snapshot day. Of the 94 youth in the British Columbia Snapshot, most (N=15 or 16%) lived in Vancouver during the two years before

FIGURE 9.6 SENTENCE LENGTH BEING SERVED ON SNAPSHOT DAY



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

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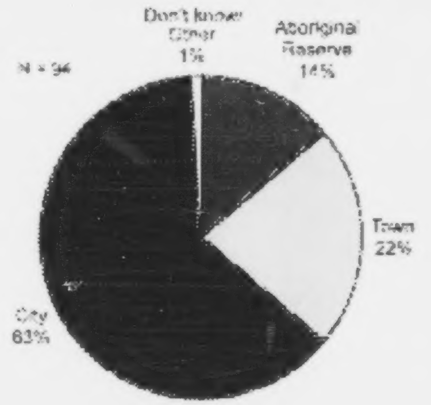
[6] Due to insufficient numbers, an analysis of MSC and where the youth lived was not conducted.

FIGURE 9.7 PRE-CUSTODY LOCATION



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001). Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

their current admission, followed by Prince George (N=6 or 6%).

No discernible pattern emerges when examining where Aboriginal youth lived before their current admission in relation to the total number of Aboriginal youth in the community. The 15 youth who lived in Vancouver represent 2% of the 12-17 year old Aboriginal population in the community.

9.7.2 Where the Offence was Committed/ Allegedly Committed

Figure 9.8 and Table 9.6 describe where the Snapshot youth committed or allegedly committed the offence for their current admission. More than two thirds (67%) committed or allegedly committed the offence for their current admission in a city, compared to 22% in a town and 9% on an Aboriginal reserve.

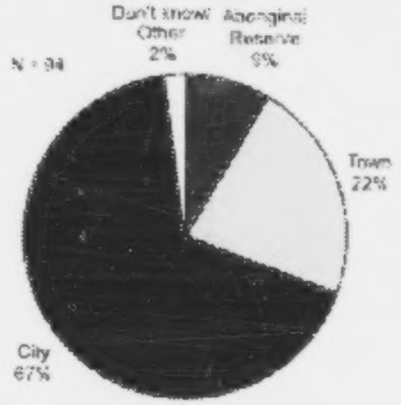
More 14-15 year olds (72%) than 16-17 year olds (68%) and those 18 years or older (46%) committed or allegedly committed the offence for their current admission in a city. Conversely, a larger proportion of those 18 years of age and older (46%) than 16-17 year olds (21%) and 14-15 year olds (16%) committed or allegedly committed the offence for their current admission in a town (see Table 9.6).

More females than males committed or allegedly committed the offence for their current admission in a city (77% versus 63%). Meanwhile, 25% of the males and 15% of the females committed or allegedly committed their offence in a town (see Table 9.7).

An examination of where the youth were when they committed their most serious offence reveals that those in a city were most likely to commit an offence against the person, while those in a town were most likely to have a property-related MSO. Of the youth who committed their MSO in a city, most (54%) were guilty of a crime against the person, followed by those guilty of a property-related offence (23%). Of the youth who committed their MSO in a town, most were guilty of a property offence (59%), while 24% were guilty of a crime against the person (see Table 9.8).[7]

Table 9.7a includes the names of specific locations as well as 1996 Census data to provide information about the proportion of Aboriginal youth from the various locations who were in custody on Snapshot day. Of the 94 youth in the British Columbia Snapshot, most (N=15 or 16%) committed or allegedly committed their offence in Vancouver, followed by Kamloops (N=9 or 10%).

FIGURE 9.8 LOCATION WHERE THE OFFENCE WAS COMMITTED OR ALLEGEDLY COMMITTED



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001). Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

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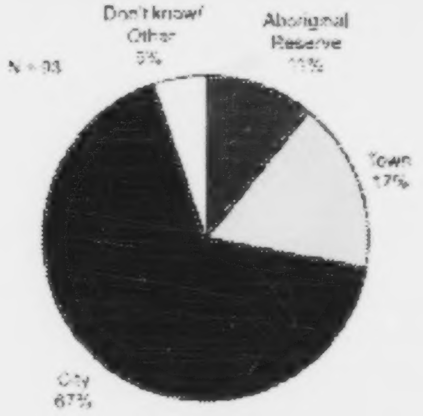
[7] Due to insufficient numbers, an analysis of where the youth were when they received their MSC was not conducted.

FIGURE 9.9 RELOCATION PLANS



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

No discernible pattern emerges when examining where Aboriginal youth committed or allegedly committed their offence in relation to the total number of Aboriginal youth in the community. The 15 youth who committed or allegedly committed their offence in Vancouver represent 2% of the 12–17 year old Aboriginal population in the community.

9.7.3 Where the Youth Plan to Relocate Upon Release

Figure 9.9 and Table 9.6 describe where the Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day plan to relocate upon release from custody. Two thirds (67%) plan to relocate to a city, compared to 17% who plan to relocate to a town and 11% who plan to move to an Aboriginal reserve.

Younger youth were more likely than older youth to indicate they plan to relocate to city upon release from custody. Seventy-eight per cent (78%) of the 14–15 years olds plan to relocate to a city, compared to 65% of the 16–17 year olds and 38% of those 18 years of age and older. Meanwhile, 38% of those 18 years of age and older plan to relocate to a town, compared to 17% of the 16–17 year olds and 9% of the 14–15 year olds (see Table 9.6).

More females than males plan to move to a city upon release (84% versus 60%) (see Table 9.7).

An examination of MSO and relocation plans reveals that most of those planning to relocate to a city had a crime against the person MSO (53%), while most of those planning to relocate to a town were guilty of property-related offences (54%) (see Table 9.8).[8]

Table 9.7a includes the names of specific locations as well as 1996 Census data to provide information about the proportion of Aboriginal youth from the various locations who were in custody on Snapshot day. Of the 94 youth in the British Columbia Snapshot, most (N=15 or 16%) plan to relocate to Vancouver, followed by Prince George and Victoria (N=7 or 7% each).

No discernible pattern emerges when examining where Aboriginal youth plan to relocate in relation to the total number of Aboriginal youth in the community. The 15 youth who plan to move to Vancouver represent 2% of the 12–17 year old Aboriginal population in the community.

9.8 Mobility Patterns

The previous section reveals that Aboriginal youth included in the Snapshot were most likely to have lived in a city for the two years before their current admission, committed or allegedly committed their offence in a city, and plan to relocate to a city. However, the section does not reveal mobility patterns across the three main Snapshot questions. For instance, of the youth who lived in a city before their current admission, what proportion committed their offence in a city, and what proportion committed their offence in a different location (e.g., reserve or town)?

To address this question, the respondents' answers were examined across the three main Snapshot questions (from where they lived, to where they committed or allegedly committed their offence and where they plan to relocate). Overall, the analysis reveals little mobility—a majority of youth remained in the same type of location across the three main Snapshot questions.[9]
In British Columbia, youth who lived in a city were most

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[8] Due to insufficient numbers, an analysis of MSC and relocation plans was not conducted.

[9] This analysis was conducted at the city, town and reserve level and does not account for movement across specific locations (e.g., whether a youth committed his or her offence in city "A" and plans to relocate to city "B").

likely to have committed or allegedly committed their offence in a city and plan to relocate to a city.

Of the 13 Aboriginal youth who indicated they spent most of their time during the two years before their current admission on a reserve, the largest proportion (31%) also committed or allegedly committed their offence on a reserve, and plan to relocate to a reserve. The remaining youth illustrated a varied mobility pattern (e.g., a mixture of reserve, town and city).

A majority of youth (N=11 or 52%) who lived in a town most of the time during the two years before their current admission also committed or allegedly committed their offence in a town and plan to relocate to a town. In comparison, 14% (N=3) lived in a town, committed or allegedly committed their offence in a city and plan to relocate to a city. Fourteen per cent (14%) (N=4) lived in a town, committed or allegedly committed their offence in a town and plan to relocate to a city.

Finally, of the youth who lived in a city most of the time during the two years before their current admission, 85% (N=50) committed or allegedly committed their offence in a city and plan to relocate to a city.

9.9 British Columbia Conclusions

In British Columbia, the data indicate that the typical Aboriginal youth in open or secure custody on Snapshot day was a male between the ages of 16 and 17 with a most serious offence or charge for a crime against the person.

The data also reveal that Aboriginal youth in the Snapshot experienced most of their conflict with the criminal justice system in urban areas. A majority of Aboriginal youth lived in a city for the two years before their current admission, a majority were charged or committed the offence for their current admission in a city, and a majority plan to live in a city upon release from custody.

Finally, most of the youth lived, committed or allegedly committed their offence and plan to relocate in similar locations (a city, town or reserve). In British Columbia, youth who lived primarily in a city before their current admission were most likely to have committed or allegedly committed their offence in a city and have plans to relocate to a city.

TABLE 9.1 General Characteristics of Aboriginal Youth in Custody British Columbia

Variable	N	%
Gender		
Male	68	72%
Female	26	28%
Total	**94**	**100%**
Age		
12	–	–
13	–	–
14	10	11%
15	22	24%
16	23	25%
17	24	26%
18+	13	14%
Total	**94**	**100%**
Aboriginal Origin[1]		
First Nations	69	82%
Métis	15	18%
Inuit	–	–
Innu	–	–
Inuvialuit	–	–
Other	–	–
Total	**84**	**100%**
Aboriginal Status[2]		
Status Indian	42	65%
Non-Status Indian	23	35%
Total	**65**	**100%**
Language[3]		
English	93	99%
Aboriginal	19	20%
French	4	4%
Other	6	6%
Total[4]	**94**	**130%**

[1] Aboriginal Origin missing for 10 youth.
[2] Aboriginal Status missing for 29 youth.
[3] Language missing for 1 youth.
[4] Total does not add up to 100% (or 1.148 youth) in custody because of multiple answers.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 9.2 OFFENCE TYPE AND GENDER BY MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE (MSO) AND MOST SERIOUS CHARGE (MSC)
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Offence Type	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
MSO						
Person	20	40%	10	59%	30	45%
Property	21	42%	3	18%	24	36%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Criminal Code	–	–	–	–	7	10%
Federal/Provincial Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total MSO	**50**	**100%**	**17**	**100%**	**67**	**100%**
MSC						
Person	8	42%	6	60%	14	48%
Property	–	–	–	–	9	31%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Criminal Code	–	–	–	–	–	–
Federal/Provincial Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total MSC	**19**	**100%**	**10**	**100%**	**29**	**100%**

– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 9.3 Selected Violent and Property Offences by Gender and Most Serious Offence (MSO) and Most Serious Charge (MSC)
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Offence Type	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
MSO						
Offences Against the Person						
Murder and Attempted Murder	3	15%	–	–	3	10%
Aggravated Assault	–	–	–	–	0	0%
Assault With Weapon/ Causing Bodily Harm	–	–	–	–	4	13%
Assault	5	25%	4	40%	9	30%
Sexual Offences	–	–	–	–	3	10%
Robbery	4	20%	4	40%	8	27%
Other Violent Offences	–	–	–	–	3	10%
Total	**20**	**100%**	**10**	**100%**	**30**	**100%**
Property Offences						
B&E	–	–	–	–	14	58%
Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–
Possession Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Property Offences	–	–	–	–	6	25%
Total	–	–	–	–	**24**	**100%**
MSC						
Offences Against the Person						
Murder and Attempted Murder	–	–	–	–	4	29%
Aggravated Assault	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault With Weapon/ Causing Bodily Harm	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault	–	–	–	–	3	21%
Sexual Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Violent Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	**14**	**100%**
Property Offences						
B&E	–	–	–	–	4	44%
Theft	–	–	–	–	3	33%
Possession Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Property Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	**9**	**100%**

– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 9.4 OFFENCE TYPE AND AGE BY MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE (MSO) AND MOST SERIOUS CHARGE (MSC) BRITISH COLUMBIA

Offence Type	14-15		16-17		18+	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
MSO						
Person	10	50%	14	40%	6	55%
Property	4	20%	14	40%	5	45%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	4	20%	3	9%	–	–
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total MSO	**20**	**100%**	**35**	**100%**	**11**	**100%**
MSC						
Person	3	25%	9	69%	–	–
Property	5	42%	–	–	–	–
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total MSC	**12**	**100%**	**13**	**100%**	**3**	**100%**

Age Group 12-13 category was suppressed due to small numbers.
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 9.5 Sentence Length by Age BRITISH COLUMBIA

Sentence Length	14-15		16-17		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
1-49 days	6	30%	4	11%	10	15%
50-99 days	–	–	7	20%	13	20%
100-149 days	–	–	–	–	–	–
150-199 days	3	15%	6	17%	9	14%
200-249 days	–	–	4	11%	7	11%
250-299 days	–	–	–	–	5	8%
300-399 days	–	–	4	11%	6	9%
400-499 days	–	–	5	14%	5	8%
500-749 days	–	–	–	–	5	8%
750-999 days	–	–	–	–	–	–
1000+ days	–	–	–	–	3	5%
TOTAL	**20**	**100%**	**35**	**100%**	**66**	**100%**

Age Group 12-13 and Age Group 18+ (N=13) were suppressed due to small numbers.
Data was missing for 28 youth due to remand status.
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 9.6 LOCATION TYPE AND AGE BY PRE-CUSTODY LOCATION, OFFENCE LOCATION AND POST-CUSTODY LOCATION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Location Type	14-15		16-17		18+		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pre-custody Location								
Aboriginal Reserve	–	–	6	13%	–	–	13	14%
Inuit Community	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Town	7	22%	9	19%	5	38%	21	22%
City	20	63%	31	66%	6	46%	59	63%
Unknown/Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Pre-custody	**32**	**100%**	**47**	**100%**	**13**	**100%**	**93**	**100%**
Offence Location								
Aboriginal Reserve	–	–	4	9%	–	–	8	9%
Inuit Community	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Town	5	16%	10	21%	6	46%	21	22%
City	23	72%	32	68%	6	46%	63	67%
Unknown/Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Offence	**32**	**100%**	**47**	**100%**	**13**	**100%**	**94**	**100%**
Post-custody Location[1]								
Aboriginal Reserve	–	–	6	13%	–	–	10	11%
Inuit Community	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Town	3	9%	8	17%	5	38%	16	17%
City	25	78%	30	65%	5	38%	62	67%
Unknown/Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5%
Total Post-custody	**32**	**100%**	**46**	**100%**	**13**	**100%**	**93**	**100%**

Age Group 12-13 category was suppressed due to small numbers.

[1] Data was missing for 1 youth.

– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 9.7 Location Type and Gender by Pre-custody Location, Offence Location and Post-custody Location
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Location Type	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pre-custody Location						
Aboriginal Reserve	10	15%	3	12%	13	14%
Inuit Community	–	–	–	–	–	–
Town	18	27%	3	12%	21	23%
City	39	57%	20	77%	59	63%
Unknown/Other	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Pre-custody	**68**	**100%**	**26**	**100%**	**94**	**100%**
Offence Location						
Aboriginal Reserve	6	9%	–	–	8	9%
Inuit Community	–	–	–	–	–	–
Town	17	25%	4	15%	21	22%
City	43	63%	20	77%	63	67%
Unknown/Other	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Offence	**68**	**100%**	**26**	**100%**	**94**	**100%**
Post-custody Location[1]						
Aboriginal Reserve	7	10%	3	12%	10	11%
Inuit Community	–	–	–	–	–	–
Town	15	22%	–	–	16	17%
City	41	60%	21	84%	62	67%
Unknown/Other	–	–	–	–	5	5%
Total Post-custody	**68**	**100%**	**25**	**100%**	**93**	**100%**

[1] Data was missing for 1 youth.

– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 9.7A LOCATION BY PRE-CUSTODY, OFFENCE AND POST-CUSTODY LOCATION BRITISH COLUMBIA

Location	Total Aboriginal Youth in Location	Total Aboriginal Youth in Custody	% Youth in Custody vs. Youth in Location
Pre-custody Location			
Kamloops	405	5	1%
Kelowna	210	5	2%
Prince George	665	6	1%
Vancouver	750	15	2%
Victoria	195	5	3%
Offence Location			
Kamloops	405	9	2%
Kelowna	210	5	2%
Port Alberni	225	5	2%
Prince George	665	7	1%
Vancouver	750	15	2%
Post-custody Location			
Kamloops	405	5	1%
Kelowna	210	6	3%
Prince George	665	7	1%
Vancouver	750	15	2%
Victoria	195	7	4%

Note: All locations with less than 5 Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day were excluded due to confidentiality issues.

Sources: 1996 Census of Population, Statistics Canada and One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 9.8 LOCATION TYPE AND MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE (MSO) TYPE BY PRE-CUSTODY LOCATION, OFFENCE LOCATION AND POST-CUSTODY LOCATION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Offence Type	Aboriginal Reserve		Town		City		Grand Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pre-custody Location								
Person	3	38%	4	25%	23	54%	30	45%
Property	4	50%	10	63%	10	23%	24	36%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	11%
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	6%
Total Pre-custody	**8**	**100%**	**14**	**100%**	**43**	**100%**	**67**	**100%**
Offence Location								
Person	–	–	4	25%	23	54%	30	45%
Property	4	67%	10	59%	10	23%	24	36%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	11%
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	6%
Total Offence	**6**	**100%**	**17**	**100%**	**43**	**100%**	**67**	**100%**
Post-custody Location								
Person	–	–	–	–	24	53%	30	45%
Property	3	60%	7	54%	10	22%	24	36%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	–	–	–	–	7	16%	7	11%
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	6%
Total Post-custody	**5**	**100%**	**13**	**100%**	**45**	**100%**	**67**	**100%**

Inuit Community and Don't know/Other categories were suppressed due to small numbers (N=0 and N=4, respectively).
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 9.9 LOCATION TYPE AND MOST SERIOUS CHARGE (MSC) TYPE BY PRE-CUSTODY LOCATION, OFFENCE LOCATION AND POST-CUSTODY LOCATION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Offence Type	Aboriginal Reserve		Town		City		Grand Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pre-custody Location								
Person	3	50%	4	80%	6	35%	14	48%
Property	–	–	–	–	6	35%	9	31%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	–	–	–	–	3	18%	4	14%
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Pre-custody	**6**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**	**17**	**100%**	**29**	**100%**
Offence Location								
Person	–	–	–	–	7	31%	14	48%
Property	–	–	–	–	8	38%	9	31%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	–	–	–	–	4	19%	4	14%
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Offence	–	–	–	–	**21**	**100%**	**29**	**100%**
Post-custody Location[1]								
Person	–	–	–	–	6	33%	13	46%
Property	–	–	–	–	7	39%	9	32%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	–	–	–	–	3	17%	4	14%
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Post-custody	–	–	–	–	**18**	**100%**	**28**	**100%**

Inuit Community and Don't know/Other categories were suppressed due to small numbers (N=0 and N=1, respectively).

[1] Data missing for 1 youth.

– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

10.0 Territories

10.1 Introduction

In some jurisdictions, the number of Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day was small, thereby making it difficult to analyze the data. For instance, the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut accounted for 9 per cent of the total number of Aboriginal youth in custody across Canada on Snapshot day. Therefore, for the purpose of data analysis, these jurisdictions were combined as the Territories.

10.2 Results

In the Territories, there were 101 Aboriginal youth in custody (open, secure or remand) on Snapshot day. Among the provinces/territories, the Territories accounted for 9% of the Aboriginal youth in custody across Canada on Snapshot day. Yukon and Nunavut accounted for 1% (each) of the national total, while the Northwest Territories accounted for 7%.

On Snapshot day, there were 13 open and secure facilities in the Territories with Aboriginal youth on register. This represents 6% of the total number of Snapshot facilities across Canada (N=228).[1]

The custodial facilities in the Territories varied with respect to the type of custody provided (e.g., secure, open or remand), description (e.g., group home, treatment centre or wilderness camp), and whether they housed male and/or female youth. In the Territories, most of the youth were in open custody (76%), followed by secure custody (49%) and remand (7%).[2] Of the 101 youth included in the Territories Snapshot, 33% (N=33) were serving a combination sentence (e.g., secure and remand, open and remand, or open and secure). Most of the remaining 68 youth were serving an open sentence only (63%), while 24% were serving secure only and 10% were serving remand only.

Five facilities in the Territories were described as secure detention/custody centre.[3] Most of the facilities were male only (N=3), while the remaining facilities were co-ed/male and female (N=2).

10.3 Demographic Information

In the Territories, 84% of Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day were male. Figure 10.1 and Table 10.1 describe the gender and age distribution of Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day (see end of chapter for all tables). Most of the Aboriginal youth were 16-17 years of age (60%), followed by those 14-15 years of age (26%), 18 years of age and older (10%) and 12-13 years of age (4%). The median age in the Territories was 16.

Aboriginal males and females were similar with respect to age. Sixty per cent (60%) of the males and 59% of the females were 16-17 years of age, while 29% of the females and 25% of the males were 14-15 years of age.

More than half (55%) of the Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day were First Nations/North American Aboriginal, while 17% were Inuvialuit, 16% Inuit and 12% Métis. Of the youth who reported First Nations/North American Aboriginal origin, 98% were Status Indians.

Virtually all of the Aboriginal youth spoke English (98%), while 28% were bilingual (e.g., they also spoke an Aboriginal language such as Inuktituk or Cree—see Table 10.1).

10.4 Most Serious Offence

Figure 10.2 and Table 10.2 describe the most serious offences attributed to Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day. In the Territories, most of the Aboriginal youth in open or secure custody were guilty of a property crime (70%), while 22% were guilty of a crime against the person, and 5% were guilty of other *Criminal Code* offences.

Of those guilty of an offence against the person, 35% were convicted of sexual assault (mostly males), while 25% were convicted of other violent offences such as criminal negligence causing bodily harm (see Table 10.3). Of those with a property-related MSO, 89% committed break and enter.

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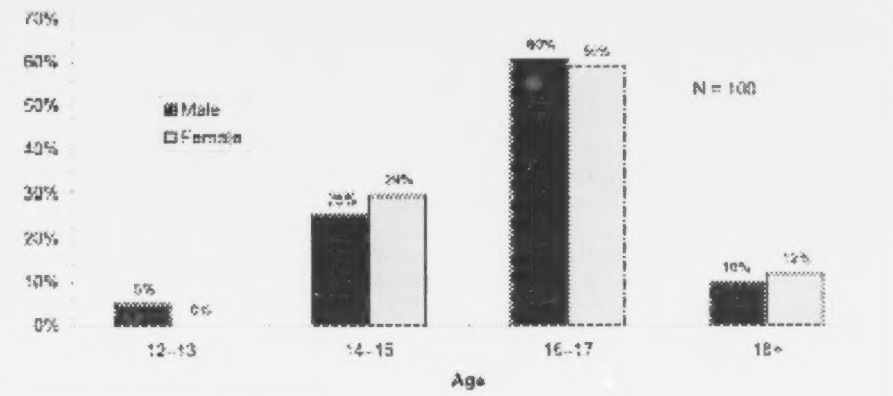
[1] The total capacity of the facilities in the Snapshot of the Territories was 72, representing 12% of the total operational capacity of the Snapshot facilities across Canada. However, due to missing data on facility capacity, this does not represent the total capacity of the facilities in the Territories that participated in the Snapshot.

[2] Total equals more than 100% because some youth were serving more than one sentence (e.g., secure custody and remand).

[3] Data were missing/unknown for 8 facilities.

FIGURE 10.1 AGE AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF ABORIGINAL YOUTH IN CUSTODY ON SNAPSHOT DAY



Data was missing for 1 youth.
Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

More male than female Aboriginal youth were convicted of a property-related offence (74% versus 47%). But similar proportions of females and males were convicted of an offence against the person (20% versus 22%) (see Table 10.2).

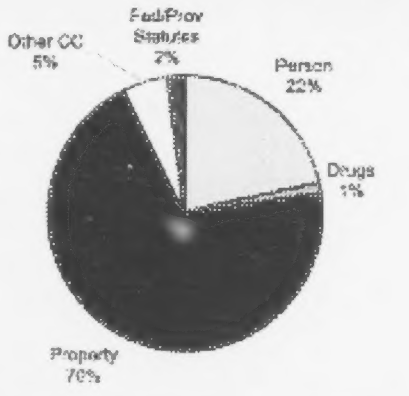
Older youth tended to be guilty of a crime against the person, while younger youth tended to have a property-related MSO. Forty per cent (40%) of those 18 years of age or older had a crime against the person MSO, compared to 29% of those 16–17 years of age. Meanwhile, 88% of those 14–15 years of age had an MSO for a property-related offence, compared to 65% of the 16–17 year olds and 40% of those 18 years of age and older. However, the finding that older youth were most likely to be guilty of a crime against the person is not surprising given that these offences typically receive longer sentences. This also explains why those 18 years of age and older are still in a youth facility (see Table 10.4).

Figure 10.3 describes the distribution of MSO for those serving an open and secure sentence. The same proportion of those serving an open and secure sentence had a crime against the person MSO (20% each). Meanwhile, similar proportions of those in open and secure custody had a property-related MSO (71% versus 76%, respectively).

10.5 Most Serious Charge

Figure 10.3 and Table 10.2 describe the most serious charge or alleged offence committed by Aboriginal youth serving remand on Snapshot day. In the

FIGURE 10.2 MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE—OPEN OR CLOSED CUSTODY



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

Territories, there were only seven youth on remand, of which 57% were charged for a property-related offence and 43% for crimes against the person.[4]

10.6 Sentence Length

Figure 10.5 and Table 10.5 describe the various sentence lengths being served by Aboriginal youth included in the Snapshot. Twenty-six per cent (26%) of youth in the Territories were sentenced to custody for 300-399 days, 15% were sentenced to 150-199 days and 14% to 400-499 days. Six per cent (6%) of the youth were sentenced to 1-99 days, while 31% were sentenced to 1-199 days and 54% to 1-299 days. The median custody length in the Territories was 275 days.

Data concerning sentence length must be interpreted with caution. Longer sentences are more likely to be captured in a one-day snapshot than shorter ones, so the former may be overrepresented in the results. Therefore, the sentence distribution in Figure 10.5 and Table 10.5—and the median custody length—do not necessarily represent typical sentence lengths.

More females than males were sentenced to custody for less than 199 days (47% versus 33%). In comparison, 63% of the males and 40% of the females were sentenced to 250 days or more.

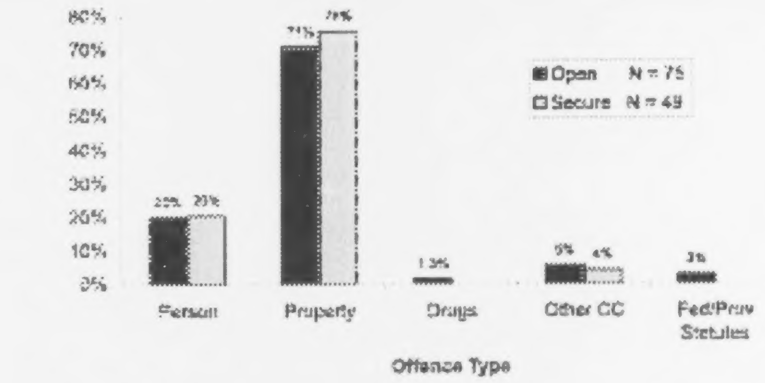
An analysis of age and sentence length provides some evidence that older youth tended to serve longer sentences than younger youth. For instance, 40% of those 14-15 years of age were serving a sentence of 199 days of less, compared to 27% of those 16-17 years of age and 27% of those 18 years of age and older. Meanwhile, 55% of those 18 years of age and older were serving a sentence of 300 days or more, compared to 50% of the 16-17 year olds and 36% of the 14-15 year olds. However, the finding that older youth were serving longer sentences than younger youth was expected, given that older youth—especially those over the age of 18—would need to be serving longer sentences to be in a youth facility (see Table 10.5).

10.7 Geographic Questions

The following section describes where Aboriginal youth included in the Snapshot of the Territories spent most of their time during the two years before their current admission, where they committed their offence, and where they plan to relocate. Respondents answered these three questions by indicating if they were in a city, town, Inuit community, reserve or another location.

In the Territories, most of the Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day indicated that they were in a town, regardless of the question.

FIGURE 10.3 MOST SERIOUS CHARGE—OPEN AND SECURE CUSTODY



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

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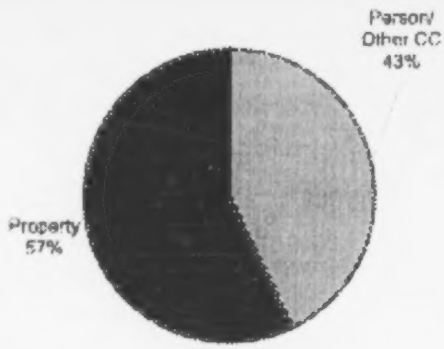
[4] Due to small cell sizes, an analysis of MSC by gender and age was not conducted. Further, the analysis of MSC involves much smaller numbers in comparison to MSO. Consequently, the figures in this section are more susceptible to large fluctuations when calculating proportions.

FIGURE 10.4 MOST SERIOUS CHARGE—REMAND



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

10.7.1 Where the Youth Lived Preceding Their Current Admission

Figure 10.6 and Table 10.6 describe where the youth in the Snapshot spent most of their time during the two years before their admission. In the Territories, almost three fifths (58%) lived in a town, while 21% lived in a city, 12% in an "other" location and 8% in an Inuit community.

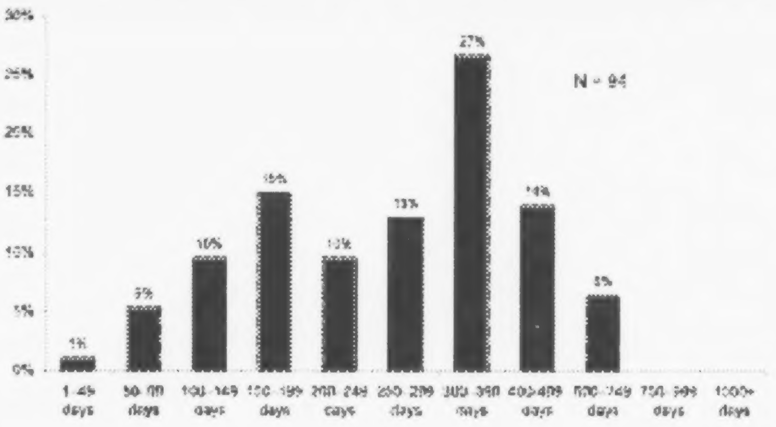
Table 10.6 reports on the relationship between age and where the youth spent most of their time during the two years before their current admission. In the Territories, younger youth were most likely to have lived in a town during this time. For instance, 69% of the 14-15 year olds lived in a town during the two years before their current admission, compared to 58% of the 16-17 year olds and 40% of those 18 years of age and older.

Males were more likely than females to have lived primarily in a town before their current admission (61% versus 41%). Meanwhile, females were more likely than males to have lived in a city (35% versus 18%).

Examining MSOs suggests that youth who lived in a town or city were most likely to have a property-related MSO. Of those who lived in a town or city before their current admission, most were guilty of a property crime (73% and 71%, respectively), compared to 63% of those who lived in an Inuit community and 55% of those who lived in an "other" location (see Table 10.8).[5]

Table 10.7a includes the names of specific locations as well as 1996 Census data to provide information about

FIGURE 10.5 SENTENCE LENGTH BEING SERVED ON SNAPSHOT DAY



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

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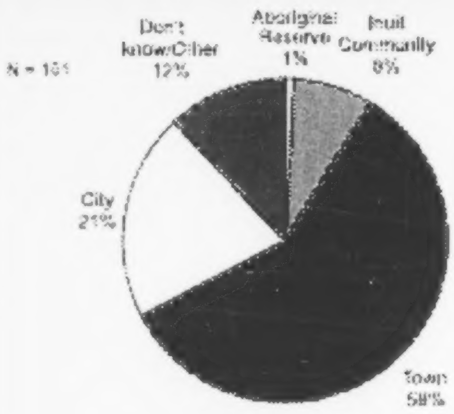
[5] Due to small cell sizes, an analysis of MSC and where youth lived before their current admission was not conducted.

FIGURE 10.6 WHERE THE YOUTH SPENT MAJORITY OF TIME DURING THE TWO YEARS BEFORE THEIR CURRENT ADMISSION



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

the proportion of Aboriginal youth from the various locations who were in custody on Snapshot day. Of the 101 youth in the Northern Snapshot, most (N=20 or 20%) lived in Inuvik during the two years before their current admission, followed by Yellowknife (N=14 or 14%).

However, a slightly different picture emerges when examining the proportion of 12-17 year old Aboriginal youth from each community who were in custody on Snapshot day. Nine youth indicated they lived in Fort McPherson before their current admission. This represents 10% of the 12-17 year old Aboriginal population in the community. Meanwhile, the 20 youth who lived in Inuvik represent 9% of the 12-17 year old Aboriginal population in the community.

10.7.2 Where the Offence was Committed/ Allegedly Committed

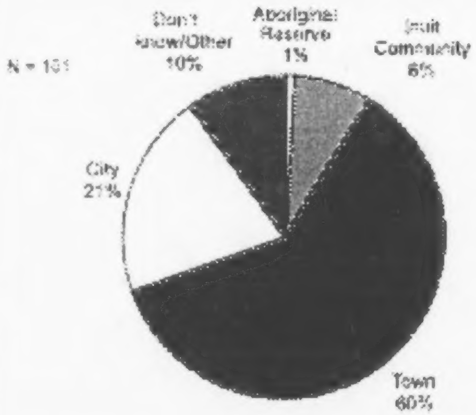
Figure 10.7 and Table 10.6 describe where the youth in the Snapshot of the Territories committed or allegedly committed the offence for their current admission. Three fifths (60%) of Aboriginal youth committed or allegedly committed the offence for their current admission in a town, compared to 21% in a city, 10% in an "other" location and 8% in an Inuit community.

An analysis of age suggests that more younger than older youth committed or allegedly committed their offence in a town. Sixty-five per cent (65%) of the 14-15 year olds committed or allegedly committed their offence in a town compared to 60% of the 16-17 year olds and 30% of those 18 years of age and older. However, due to small cell sizes, differences between age groups must be interpreted with caution (see Table 10. 6).

In the Territories, males were more likely than females to have committed or allegedly committed their offence in a town (65% versus 41%). Females were more likely than males to have committed or allegedly committed their offence in a city (35% versus 18%).

An examination of where the youth were when they committed their most serious offence reveals that youth in a town were most likely to have a property-related MSO. Seventy-five per cent (75%) of the youth who committed their offence in a town and 68% of those who committed their offence in a city had a property-related

FIGURE 10.7 WHERE THE OFFENCE WAS COMMITTED OR ALLEGEDLY COMMITTED



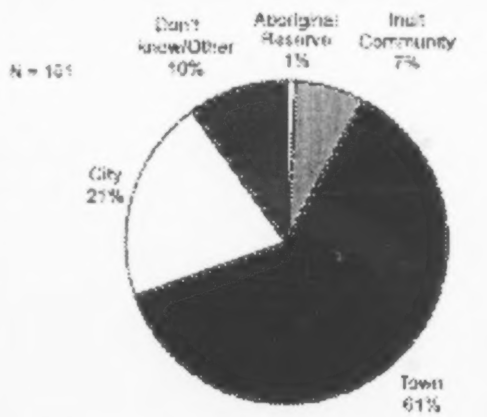
Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

MSO, compared to 63% of those who committed their offense in an Inuit community and 44% of those in an "other" location. Similar proportions of youth who committed their offence in a city and a town had a crime against the person MSO (21% and 20%, respectively).[6]

Table 10.7a includes the names of specific locations as well as 1996 Census data to provide information about the proportion of Aboriginal youth from the various locations who were in custody on Snapshot day. Of the 101 youth in the Northern Snapshot, the majority committed or allegedly committed their offence in Yellowknife (N=19 or 19%), followed by Inuvik (N=13 or 13%) and Fort Smith (N=12 or 12%).

However, a slightly different picture emerges when examining the proportion of 12-17 year old Aboriginal youth from each community who were in custody on Snapshot day. Nine youth, representing 10% of the 12-17 year old Aboriginal population in the community, indicated they committed or allegedly committed their offence in Fort McPherson. Meanwhile, the 12 youth who committed or allegedly committed their offence in Fort Smith represent 7% of the 12-17 year old Aboriginal population in the community.

FIGURE 10.8 RELOCATION PLANS



Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

10.7.3 Where the Youth Plan to Relocate Upon Release

Figure 10.8 and Table 10.6 describe where the Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day plan to relocate upon release from custody. In the Territories, three fifths (61%) of Aboriginal youth plan to relocate to a town, compared to 21% who plan to relocate to a city, 10% to an "other" location and 7% to an Inuit community.

Younger youth were most likely to indicate they plan to relocate to a town. For instance, 73% of the 14-15 year olds plan to relocate to a town compared to 57% of the 16-17 year olds and 40% of those 18 years of age and older. Meanwhile, 19% of the 14-15 year olds and 23% of the 16-17 year olds plan to move to a city (see Table 10.6).

The data suggests that females were slightly more likely than males to plan to relocate to a city (35% versus 18%), while males were more likely than females to plan to relocate to a town (65% versus 41%).

Examining MSO and relocation plans reveals that those planning to relocate to a city or town were most likely to have a property-related MSO (74% each), compared to 57% of those who plan to relocate to an Inuit community and 44% of those who plan to relocate to an "other" location (see Table 10.8).[7]

Table 10.7a includes the names of specific locations as well as 1996 Census data to provide information about the proportion of Aboriginal youth from the various locations who were in custody on Snapshot day. Of the 101 youth in the Northern Snapshot, most (N=16 or 16%) plan to relocate to Inuvik, followed by Yellowknife (N=13 or 13%) and Fort Smith (N=11 or 11%).

However, a slightly different picture emerges when examining the proportion of 12-17 year old Aboriginal youth from each community who were in custody on Snapshot day. Eight youth, representing 9% of the 12-17 year old Aboriginal population in each community, indicated they plan to move to Fort McPherson. Meanwhile, 11 youth plan to relocate to Fort Smith and 16 to Inuvik, representing 7% of the 12-17 year old Aboriginal population in each community.

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[6] Due to small cell sizes, an analysis of MSC and where the youth committed or allegedly committed their offence was not conducted.
[7] Due to small cell sizes, an analysis of MSC and where youth plan to relocate was not conducted.

10.8 Mobility Patterns

The previous section reveals that Aboriginal youth included in the Snapshot were most likely to have lived in a town during the two years before their current admission, committed or allegedly committed their offence in a town, and plan to relocate to a town. However, the section does not reveal mobility patterns across the three main Snapshot questions. For instance, of the youth who lived in a town before their current admission, what proportion committed their offence in a town, and what proportion committed their offence in a different location (e.g., reserve or city)?

To address this question, the respondents' answers were examined across the three main Snapshot questions (from where they lived, to where they committed or allegedly committed their offence and where they plan to relocate). Overall, the analysis reveals little mobility—most of the youth remained in the same type of location across the three main Snapshot questions.[8] In the Territories, youth who lived in a town were most likely to have committed or allegedly committed their offence in a town and plan to relocate to a town.

Of the youth in the Territories who indicated they spent most of the time during the two years before their current admission in an Inuit community, a majority (88%) also committed or allegedly committed their offence and plan to relocate to an Inuit community.

Of the youth who indicated they lived in a town most of time during the two years before their current admission (N=55), almost all (93%) also committed or allegedly committed their offence in, and plan to relocate to, a town.

Of the youth in the Territories who indicated they spent most of the time during the two years before their current admission in a city, most (76%) also committed or allegedly committed their offence in, and plan to relocate in, a city.

10.9 Territories Conclusions

In the Territories, the data indicate that the typical Aboriginal youth in open or secure custody on Snapshot day was a male between the ages of 16 and 17 with a most serious offence or charge for a property-related crime.

The data also reveal that Aboriginal youth in the Snapshot experienced most of their conflict with the criminal justice system in towns. A majority lived in a town for the two years preceding their current admission, a majority were charged or committed the offence for their current admission in a town, and a majority plan to live in a town upon release from custody.

Finally, most of the youth lived, committed or allegedly committed their offence, and have plans to relocate in similar locations (a city, town or Inuit community). In the Territories, youth who lived primarily in a town before their current admission were most likely to have committed or allegedly committed their offence in a town and have plans to move to a town.

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[8] This analysis was conducted at the city, town and reserve level and does not account for movement across specific locations (e.g., whether a youth committed his or her offence in city "A" and plans to relocate to city "B").

TABLE 10.1 GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ABORIGINAL YOUTH IN CUSTODY TERRITORIES

Variable	N	%
Gender		
Male	84	83%
Female	17	17%
Total	**101**	**100%**
Age[1]		
12	–	–
13	4	4%
14	3	3%
15	23	23%
16	33	33%
17	27	27%
18+	10	10%
Total	**100**	**100%**
Aboriginal Origin		
First Nations	56	55%
Métis	12	12%
Inuit	16	16%
Innu	0	0%
Inuvialuit	17	17%
Other	–	–
Total	**101**	**100%**
Aboriginal Status[2]		
Status Indian	51	98%
Non-Status Indian	–	–
Total	**52**	**100%**
Language		
English	99	98%
Aboriginal	28	28%
French	–	–
Other	–	–
Total[3]	**101**	**129%**

[1] Age missing for 1 youth.
[2] Aboriginal Status missing for 49 youth.
[3] Total does not add up to 100% (or 1,148 youth) in custody because of multiple answers.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 10.2 OFFENCE TYPE AND GENDER BY MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE (MSO) AND MOST SERIOUS CHARGE (MSC)

TERRITORIES

Offence Type	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
MSO						
Person	17	22%	3	20%	20	22%
Property	58	74%	7	47%	65	70%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Criminal Code	–	–	–	–	5	5%
Federal/Provincial Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total MSO	**78**	**100%**	**15**	**100%**	**93**	**100%**
MSC						
Person	–	–	–	–	–	–
Property	–	–	–	–	4	57%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Criminal Code	–	–	–	–	–	–
Federal/Provincial Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total MSC	–	–	–	–	**7**	**100%**

– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 10.3 SELECTED VIOLENT AND PROPERTY OFFENCES BY GENDER AND MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE (MSO) AND MOST SERIOUS CHARGE (MSC)
TERRITORIES

Offence Type	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
MSO						
Offences Against the Person						
Murder and Attempted Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aggravated Assault	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault With Weapon/ Causing Bodily Harm	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault	–	–	–	–	4	20%
Sexual Offences	–	–	–	–	7	35%
Robbery	–	–	–	–	1	5%
Other Violent Offences	–	–	–	–	5	25%
Total	**17**	**100%**	**3**	**100%**	**20**	**100%**
Property Offences						
B&E	52	90%	6	86%	58	89%
Theft	–	–	–	–	4	6%
Possession Stolen Goods	3	5%	–	–	3	5%
Other Property Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**58**	**100%**	**7**	**100%**	**65**	**100%**
MSC						
Property Offences						
B&E	3	75%	–	–	3	75%
Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–
Possession Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Property Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**4**	**100%**	**0**	**0%**	**4**	**100%**

Offences against the person as Most Serious Charge (MSC) were suppressed due to small numbers.
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 10.4 Offence Type and Age by Most Serious Offence (MSO) and Most Serious Charge (MSC)
TERRITORIES

Offence Type	14–15		16–17		18+	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
MSO[1]						
Person	–	–	16	29%	4	40%
Property	22	88%	36	65%	4	40%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total MSO	**25**	**100%**	**55**	**100%**	**10**	**100%**
MSC						
Person	–	–	–	–	–	–
Property	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total MSC	–	–	**4**	**100%**	–	–

Age Group 12-13 category was suppressed due to small numbers.

[1] Data missing for 1 youth.

- Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 10.5 SENTENCE LENGTH BY AGE TERRITORIES

Sentence Length	14–15		16–17		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
1–49 days	–	–	–	–	–	–
50–99 days	–	–	–	–	5	5%
100–149 days	5	20%	4	7%	9	10%
150–199 days	4	16%	8	14%	14	15%
200–249 days	3	12%	5	9%	9	10%
250–299 days	3	12%	8	14%	12	13%
300–399 days	5	20%	16	29%	24	26%
400–499 days	3	12%	8	14%	13	14%
500–749 days	–	–	4	7%	6	6%
750–999 days	–	–	–	–	–	–
1000+ days	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	**25**	**100%**	**56**	**100%**	**93**	**100%**

Age Group 12-13 and Age Group 18+ were suppressed due to small numbers (N=2 and N=10, respectively).
Data was missing for 8 youth due to remand status.
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 10.6 Location Type and Age by Pre-custody Location, Offence Location and Post-custody Location
TERRITORIES

Location Type	12–13		14–15		16–17		18+		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pre-custody Location[1]										
Aboriginal Reserve	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inuit Community	–	–	–	–	5	8%	–	–	8	8%
Town	–	–	18	69%	35	58%	4	40%	58	58%
City	–	–	5	19%	13	22%	–	–	21	21%
Unknown/Other	–	–	–	–	7	12%	3	30%	12	12%
Total Pre-custody	**4**	**100%**	**26**	**100%**	**60**	**100%**	**10**	**100%**	**100**	**100%**
Offence Location[2]										
Aboriginal Reserve	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inuit Community	–	–	–	–	5	8%	–	–	8	8%
Town	4	100%	17	65%	36	60%	3	30%	60	60%
City	–	–	6	23%	13	22%	–	–	21	21%
Unknown/Other	–	–	–	–	6	10%	3	30%	10	10%
Total Offence	**4**	**100%**	**26**	**100%**	**60**	**100%**	**10**	**100%**	**100**	**100%**
Post-custody Location[3]										
Aboriginal Reserve	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inuit Community	–	–	–	–	5	8%	–	–	7	7%
Town	4	100%	19	73%	34	57%	4	40%	61	61%
City	–	–	5	19%	14	23%	–	–	21	21%
Unknown/Other	–	–	–	–	7	12%	–	–	10	10%
Total Post-custody	**4**	**100%**	**26**	**100%**	**60**	**100%**	**10**	**100%**	**100**	**100%**

[1] Data was missing for 1 youth.
[2] Data was missing for 1 youth.
[3] Data was missing for 1 youth.
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 10.7 LOCATION TYPE AND GENDER BY PRE-CUSTODY LOCATION, OFFENCE LOCATION AND POST-CUSTODY LOCATION TERRITORIES

Location Type	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pre-custody Location[1]						
Aboriginal Reserve	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inuit Community	8	10%	–	–	8	8%
Town	51	61%	7	41%	58	58%
City	15	18%	6	35%	21	21%
Unknown/Other	8	10%	4	24%	12	12%
Total Pre-custody	**83**	**100%**	**17**	**100%**	**100**	**100%**
Offence Location[2]						
Aboriginal Reserve	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inuit Community	8	10%	–	–	8	8%
Town	53	65%	7	41%	60	61%
City	15	18%	6	35%	21	21%
Unknown/Other	6	7%	4	24%	10	10%
Total Offence	**82**	**100%**	**17**	**100%**	**99**	**100%**
Post-custody Location[3]						
Aboriginal Reserve	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inuit Community	7	8%	–	–	7	7%
Town	54	65%	7	41%	61	61%
City	15	18%	6	35%	21	21%
Unknown/Other	6	7%	4	24%	10	10%
Total Post-custody	**83**	**100%**	**17**	**100%**	**100**	**100%**

[1] Data was missing for 1 youth.
[2] Data was missing for 1 youth.
[3] Data was missing for 1 youth.
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 10.7A LOCATION BY PRE-CUSTODY, OFFENCE AND POST-CUSTODY LOCATION TERRITORIES

Location	Total Aboriginal Youth in Location	Total Aboriginal Youth in Custody	% Youth in Custody vs. Youth in Location
Pre-custody Location			
Whitehorse	310	7	2%
Fort McPherson	90	9	10%
Fort Smith	165	9	5%
Inuvik	235	20	9%
Tuktoyaktuk	120	6	5%
Yellowknife	475	14	3%
Offence Location			
Whitehorse	310	7	2%
Fort McPherson	90	9	10%
Fort Smith	165	12	7%
Inuvik	235	13	6%
Tuktoyaktuk	120	7	6%
Yellowknife	475	19	4%
Post-custody Location			
Whitehorse	310	7	2%
Fort McPherson	90	8	9%
Fort Smith	165	11	7%
Inuvik	235	16	7%
Tuktoyaktuk	120	7	6%
Yellowknife	475	13	3%

Note: All locations with less than 5 Aboriginal youth in custody on Snapshot day were excluded due to confidentiality issues.

Sources: 1996 Census of Population, Statistics Canada and One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada.

TABLE 10.8 LOCATION TYPE AND MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE (MSO) TYPE BY PRE-CUSTODY LOCATION, OFFENCE LOCATION AND POST-CUSTODY LOCATION TERRITORIES

Offence Type	Inuit Community		Town		City		Don't know/ Other		Grand Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pre-custody Location										
Person	–	–	12	21%	3	18%	3	27%	20	22%
Property	5	63%	41	73%	12	71%	6	55%	65	70%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5%
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Pre-custody	**8**	**100%**	**56**	**100%**	**17**	**100%**	**11**	**100%**	**93**	**100%**
Offence Location										
Person	–	–	11	20%	4	21%	3	33%	20	22%
Property	5	63%	42	75%	13	68%	4	44%	65	70%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5%
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Offence	**8**	**100%**	**56**	**100%**	**19**	**100%**	**9**	**100%**	**93**	**100%**
Post-custody Location										
Person	–	–	12	21%	3	16%	3	33%	20	22%
Property	4	57%	42	74%	14	74%	4	44%	65	70%
Drugs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other CC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5%
Fed/Prov Statutes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Post-custody	**7**	**100%**	**57**	**100%**	**19**	**100%**	**9**	**100%**	**93**	**100%**

Aboriginal Reserve category was suppressed due to small numbers.
– Number too small to be expressed.

Source: One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody (2001).
Prepared by Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada

Appendix "A"

Census of Aboriginal Youth in Custody
Facility Information Form

(To be completed by each participating facility)

Instructions: Please complete this facility information form and return it with the data collection forms. Only one facility information form should be completed for each participating facility. Please print your answers in the boxes, or place a check, in the appropriate circle.

1. **Name of facility**

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

2. **Location of facility**

2.1 City or Town

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

2.2 Province (Please use a two letter abbreviation for your province)

☐☐

3. **Description of facility** *(check one box that best describes your facility)*

○ Foster/Community home
○ Group home
○ Secure detention/custody centre
○ Community residential centre
○ Training centre
○ Treatment centre
○ Boot camp
○ Forest/Wilderness camp
○ Ranch
○ Culturally based camp
○ Child care institution
○ Other (specify) ____________________

4. **Types of custody provided** *(check all that apply)*

○ Secure custody
○ Open custody
○ Remand
○ Other (specify) ____________________

5. **Youth in facility on day of census**

☐ Male only
☐ Female only
☐ Male and female (co-ed)

6. ***If male and female (co-ed)*, please specify number of units**

☐☐☐ Number of separate male units
☐☐☐ Number of separate female units
☐☐☐ Number of co-correctional units

7. **Capacity of facility (number of permanent beds in facility)**

☐☐☐

Census of Aboriginal Youth in Custody
Data Collection Form

(To be completed for each Aboriginal youth in participating facilities)

Instructions: Please complete one data collection form for each Aboriginal youth in your facility. Please print your answers in the boxes, or place a check, in the appropriate circle.

Name of facility

Province

Background Information on Youth

1. In which city, town or reserve did the youth spend the longest period of time during the two years preceding his or her current admission? (Please exclude time spent in custody.)

1.1 Name of place:

1.2 Province (Please use a two letter abbreviation for the province):

1.3 If possible, specify whether

m Aboriginal reserve
m Inuit community
m Town
m City
m Other (specify) ____________________
m Don't know

2. In which city, town or reserve did the youth commit or allegedly commit the offence that led to the current admission? If the youth has more than one charge or conviction, please specify the location where the most serious charge or conviction took place. (Please see attached Offence seriousness index.)

2.1 Name of place:

2.2 Province (Please use a two letter abbreviation for the province):

2.3 If possible, specify whether

m Aboriginal reserve
m Inuit community
m Town
m City
m Other (specify) ____________________
m Don't know

3. In which city, town or reserve does the youth plan to locate upon release?

3.1 Name of place:

3.2 Province (Please use a two letter abbreviation for the province):

3.3 If possible, specify whether

m Aboriginal reserve
m Inuit community
m Town
m City
m Other (specify) ______________________
m Don't know

Personal Information

4. Age at time of census (indicate age on day of survey)

5. Gender

m Male
m Female

6. Aboriginal origin, if possible

m First Nations/North American Aboriginal
m Métis
m Inuit
m Innu
m Inuvialuit
m Unknown
m Other (specify) ___________________

7. *If First Nations*, specify which nation if possible

8. *If First Nations* Aboriginal status, if possible

m Non-status Indian
m Status Indian
m Unknown

9. Languages spoken, if possible check all that apply)

m English
m French
m Aboriginal language
m Other
m Unknown

10. *If Aboriginal language*, specify which language if possible

11. Legal status (check more than one, if applicable)

m Remand m Serving an open sentence m Serving a secure sentence

12. Most serious charge and/or offence. Please consult attached seriousness index (Appendix A) to determine the youth's most serious charge or offence. Please enter the three digit numerical code that relates to the youth's most serious charge or offence. For youth on remand please enter most serious charge. For youth serving a sentence please enter their most serious offence. If youth is on remand and serving a sentence, please enter their most serious charge and most serious offence.

Most serious charge (Remand)

Most serious offence (Serving a Sentence)

13. Date of current admission

Day Month Year

14. Length of custody sentence, if applicable (number of days custody)

If you have any questions regarding the accurate completion of this survey, please call **Tina Hattem** (613) 941-4124 or **Steven Bittle** (613) 957-7093 at the Department of Justice Canada, Research and Statistics Division, between the hours of 9 a.m. to 8 p.m., Ottawa time. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Appendix A — Seriousness Index

The following list is based on those used by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics for the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) and the Alternative Measures Survey. The seriousness of an offence is ranked according to offence type and potential impact on the person. Offences are ordered from most to least serious.

Please select *the* most serious charge or offence (MSO) for each youth, for the *current* custody or remand admission. If there is only one offence, then that offence is the MSO. If there is more than one offence, then the MSO is determined by the following offence severity scale. For instance, if a youth committed 3 "break and enters" and 4 "thefts under," the MSO would be the break and enter. You would then enter numerical code 031 as the youth's most serious charge/offence.

Offences Against the Person

001 - Murder, First degree
002 - Murder, Second degree
003 - Manslaughter
004 - Criminal Negligence Causing Death
005 - Other related offences causing death
006 - Attempted Murder
007 - Conspire to Commit Murder
008 - Aggravated sexual assault
009 - Kidnapping
010 - Hostage Taking
011 - Robbery
012 - Extortion
013 - Other Violent Violations
014 - Sexual Assault with a Weapon
015 - Aggravated Assault - Level 3
016 - Discharge Firearm with intent
017 - Sexual Assault
018 - Assault with weapon or causing bodily harm - level 2
019 - Unlawfully causing bodily harm
020 - Criminal negligence causing bodily harm
021 - Abduction under 14
022 - Abduction contravening a custody order
023 - Abduction - no custody order
024 - Infanticide
025 - Assault - level 1
026 - Assault against peace-public officer
027 - Abduction under 16
028 - Other sexual crimes
029 - Other assaults
030 - Criminal harassment

Break and Enter

031 - Break and Enter

Controlled Drug and Substance Act

032 - Trafficking - Heroin
033 - Trafficking - Cocaine
034 - Trafficking - Other N.C.A.
035 - Trafficking - Cannabis
036 - Importation - Heroin
037 - Importation - Cocaine
038 - Importation - Other N.C.A.
039 - Importation - Cannabis
040 - Trafficking - Controlled drugs
041 - Trafficking - Restricted Drugs
042 - Possession - Heroin
043 - Possession - Cocaine
044 - Possession - Other N.C.A.
045 - Possession - Cannabis
046 - Cultivation - Cannabis
047 - Possession Restricted Drugs

Other Criminal Code Offences

048 - Offensive Weapons - Explosives

Criminal Code Traffic Violations

049 - Dangerous Operation Causing Death
050 - Impaired Operation/Related Violations Causing Death

Offences Against Property

051 - Arson

Other Criminal Code Offences

052 - Counterfeiting Currency
053 - Firearms and Other Offensive Weapons (Part III C.C.)
054 - Offences Related to Currency (Part XII C.C.)

Criminal Code Traffic Violations

055 – Dangerous Operation Causing Bodily Harm
056 – Impaired Operation/Related Violations Causing Bodily Harm

Offences Against Property

057 – Theft over
058 – Fraud
059 – Possession of Stolen Goods
060 – Mischief – Property Damage

Other Criminal Code Offences

061 – Offence Against Public Order (Part II C.C.)
062 – Prostitution – Procuring
063 – Offences Against the Rights of Property (Part IX C.C.)

Other Criminal Code Offences

064 – Offensive Weapons – Prohibited
065 – Offensive Weapons – Restricted
066 – Offensive Weapons – Firearms Transfer/Serial Numbers
067 – Offensive Weapons – Other
068 – Offences Against the Administration of Law and Justice (Part IV C.C.)
069 – Fraudulent Transactions Relating to Contracts and Trade (Part X C.C.)
070 – Willful and Forbidden Acts in Respect of Certain Property (Part XI C.C.)
071 – Attempts, Conspiracies, Accessories (Part XII C.C.)

Criminal Code Traffic Violations

072 – Dangerous Operation of Motor Vehicle, Vessel or Aircraft
073 – Impaired Operation of Motor Vehicle, Vessel or Aircraft over 80 MG
074 – Failure to Provide a Breath Sample
075 – Failure to Provide a Blood Sample
076 – Other Criminal Code

Other Federal Statute Violations

077 – Canada Shipping Act
078 – Income Tax Act
079 – Customs Act
080 – Competition Act
081 – Immigration Act
082 – Bankruptcy Act

Other Criminal Code Offences

083 – Prostitution – Bawdy House
084 – Gaming and Betting – Other Gaming and Betting
085 – Bail Violations
086 – Escape Custody
087 – Public Morals
088 – Obstruct Public Peace Officer
089 – Prisoner Unlawfully at large
090 – Fail to appear
091 – Sexual Offences, Public Morals and Disorderly Conduct (Part V C.C.)
092 – Invasion of Privacy (Part VI C.C.)
093 – Offences against the person and reputation (Part VIII C.C.)

Criminal Code Traffic Violations

094 – Failure to stop or remain
095 – Driving while prohibited

Other Federal Statute Violations

096 – Excise Act
097 – Young Offenders Act

Other Criminal Code Offences

098 – Prostitution – Other Prostitution
099 – Gaming and Betting – Betting House
100 – Gaming and Betting – Gaming House
101 – Disturb the Peace
102 – Indecent Acts
103 – Trespass at Night
104 – Breach of Probation
105 – Threatening/Harassing Phone Calls
106 – Disorderly Houses, Gaming and Betting (Part VII C.C.)
107 – All other Criminal Code (includes Part XII.2 C.C.)

Other Federal Statutes

108 – Other Federal Statutes

Provincial Statute Violations

109 - Other provincial statute violations
110 - Securities Act
111 - Liquor Act
112 - Highway Traffic Act (or equivalent)
113 - Fail to Stop or Remain
114 - Dangerous Driving without due care and attention
115 - Driving while disqualified or license suspended

Appendix "B"

Considerations when interpreting 1996 Census data

The following information was provided by Statistics Canada.

The 1996 Census was a large and complex undertaking and, while considerable effort was taken to ensure high standards throughout all collection and processing operations, the resulting estimates are inevitably subject to a certain degree of error. Users of census data should be aware such error exists, and have some appreciation of its main components, so that they can assess the usefulness of census data for their purposes and the risks involved in basing conclusions or decisions on these data.

Errors can arise at virtually every stage of the census process, from the preparation of materials through the listing of dwellings, data collection and processing. Some errors occur more or less at random, and when the individual responses are aggregated for a sufficiently large group, such errors tend to cancel out. For errors of this nature, the larger the group, the more accurate the corresponding estimate. It is for this reason that users are advised to be cautious when using small estimates. There are some errors, however, which might occur more systematically, and which result in "biased" estimates. Because the bias from such errors is persistent no matter how large the group for which responses are aggregated, and because bias is particularly difficult to measure, systematic errors are a more serious problem for most data users than the random errors referred to previously.

For census data in general, the principal types of error are as follows:

- coverage errors, which occur when dwellings and/or individuals are missed, incorrectly included or double counted;
- non-response errors, which result when responses cannot be obtained from a small number of households and/or individuals, because of extended absence or some other reason;
- response errors, which occur when the respondent, or sometimes the Census Representative, misunderstands a census question, and records an incorrect response;
- processing errors, which can occur at various steps including coding, when "write-in" responses are transformed into numerical codes; data capture, when responses are transferred from the census questionnaire to computer tapes by key-entry operators; and imputation, when a "valid", but not necessarily correct, response is inserted into a record by the computer to replace missing or "invalid" data ("valid" and "invalid" referring to whether or not the response is consistent with other information on the record);
- sampling errors, which apply only to the supplementary questions on the "long form" asked of a one-fifth sample of households, and which arise from the fact that the results for these questions, when weighted up to represent the whole population, inevitably differ somewhat from the results which would have been obtained if these questions had been asked of all households.

The above types of error each have both random and systematic components. Usually, however, the systematic component of sampling error is very small in relation to its random component. For the other non-sampling errors, both random and systematic components may be significant.

Coverage Errors

Coverage errors affect the accuracy of the census counts, that is the sizes of the various census universes: population, families, households and dwellings. While steps have been taken to correct certain identifiable errors, the final counts are still subject to some degree of error resulting from persons or dwellings being missed, incorrectly included in the census or double-counted

Missed dwellings or persons result in undercoverage. Dwellings can be missed because of the misunderstanding of enumeration area (EA) boundaries, or because they are not apparent (e.g. unmarked dwellings) or appear uninhabitable. Persons can be missed when their dwelling is missed or is classified as vacant, or when individual household members are omitted from the questionnaire because the respondent misinterprets the instructions on whom to include. Some individuals may be missed because they have no usual residence and did not spend census night in any dwelling.

Dwellings or persons that are incorrectly included or double counted result in overcoverage. Overcoverage of dwellings can occur when structures unfit for habitation are listed as dwellings, or when units which do not meet the census definition of a dwelling are listed separately instead of being treated as part of a larger dwelling. Double counting of dwellings also can occur because of ambiguity over EA boundaries. Persons can be double counted because their dwelling is double counted or because the guidelines on whom to include on the questionnaire have been misunderstood. Occasionally, someone who is not in the census population universe, such as a foreign resident or a fictitious person, may, incorrectly, be enumerated in the census. On average, overcoverage is less likely to occur than undercoverage and, as a result, counts of dwellings and persons are likely to be slightly underestimated.

In 1996, three studies are used to measure coverage error. In the Vacancy Check, a sample of dwellings listed as vacant was revisited to verify that they were vacant on Census Day. Adjustments have been made to the final census counts for households and persons missed because their dwelling was incorrectly classified as vacant. Despite these adjustments, the final counts are still subject to some undercoverage. Undercoverage tends to be higher for certain segments of the population such as young male adults and recent immigrants. The Reverse Record Check study is used to measure the residual undercoverage for Canada, and each province and territory. The Overcoverage Study is designed to investigate overcoverage errors. The results of the Reverse Record Check and the Overcoverage Study, when taken together, furnish an estimate of net undercoverage.

Other Non-sampling Errors

While coverage errors affect the number of units in the various census universes, other errors affect the characteristics of those units.

Sometimes, it is not possible to obtain a complete response from a household, even though the dwelling was identified as occupied and a questionnaire dropped off. The household members may have been away throughout the census period or, in rare instances, the householder may have refused to complete the form. More frequently, the questionnaire is returned but information is missing for some questions or individuals. Considerable effort is devoted to ensure as complete a response as possible. Census Representatives edit the questionnaires and follow up on missing information. Their work is then checked by both a supervisor and a quality control technician. Despite this, at the end of the collection stage, a small number of responses is still missing. Although missing entries are eliminated during processing by replacing a missing value by the corresponding entry for a "similar" record, there remain some potential non-response errors. This is particularly serious if the non-respondents differ in some respects from the respondents, since this procedure will result in non-response bias.

Even when a response is obtained, it may not be entirely accurate. The respondent may have misinterpreted the question or may have guessed the answer, especially when answering on behalf of another, possibly absent, household member. Such errors are referred to as response errors. While response errors usually arise from inaccurate information provided by respondents, they can also result from mistakes by the Census Representative when completing certain parts of the questionnaire, such as structural type of dwelling, or when calling back to obtain a missing response.

Some of the questions on the census document require a written response. During processing, these "write-in" entries are given a numeric code. Coding errors can occur when the written response is ambiguous, incomplete, difficult to read or when the code list is extensive (e.g., Major Field of Study, Place of Work). A formal Quality Control (QC) operation is used to detect, rectify and reduce coding errors. Within each work unit, a sample of responses is independently coded a second time. The resolution of discrepancies between the first and second codings determines whether recoding of the work unit is necessary. Except for the Industry and Occupation variables, much of the census coding is now automated, partly in an effort to reduce the extent of coding errors.

The information on the questionnaires is key-entered onto a computer file. Two procedures are used to control the number of data capture errors. First, certain edits (such as range checks) are performed as the data are keyed. Second, a sample from each batch of documents is rekeyed and compared with the original entries. Unsatisfactory work is identified and corrected and the remainder of the batch is rekeyed as needed.

Once captured, the data are edited where they undergo a series of computer checks to identify missing or inconsistent responses. These are replaced during the imputation stage of processing where either a response consistent with the other respondent's data is inferred or a response from a similar donor is substituted. Imputation ensures a complete database where the data correspond to the census counts and facilitate multivariate analyses.

Although imputation may introduce errors, the methods used have been rigorously tested to minimize systematic imputation errors.

Various studies are being carried out to evaluate the quality of the responses obtained in the 1996 Census. For each question, response rates and edit failure rates have been calculated. These can be useful in identifying the potential for non-response errors and other type of errors. Also, tabulations from the 1996 Census have been or will be compared with corresponding estimates from previous censuses, from sample surveys (such as the Labour Force Survey) and from various administrative records (such as birth registrations and municipal assessment records). Such comparisons can indicate potential quality problems or at least discrepancies between the sources.

In addition to these aggregate-level comparisons, there are some micro-match studies in progress, in which census responses are compared with another source of information at the individual record level. For certain "stable" characteristics (such as Age, Sex, Mother Tongue, Place of Birth), the responses obtained in the 1996 Census, for a sample of individuals, are being compared with those for the same individuals in the 1991 Census.

Sampling Errors

Estimates obtained by weighting up responses collected on a sample basis are subject to error due to the fact that the distribution of characteristics within the sample will not usually be identical to the distribution of characteristics within the population from which the sample has been selected.

The potential error introduced by sampling will vary according to the relative scarcity of the characteristics in the population. For large cell values, the potential error due to sampling, as a proportion of the cell value, will be relatively small. For small cell values, this potential error, as a proportion of the cell value, will be relatively large.

The potential error due to sampling is usually expressed in terms of the so-called "standard error". This is the square root of the average, taken over all possible samples of the same size and design, of the squared deviation of the sample estimate from the value for the total population.

The following table provides approximate measures of the standard error due to sampling. These measures are intended as a general guide only.

TABLE APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERROR DUE TO SAMPLING FOR 1996 CENSUS SAMPLE DATA

Cell Value	Approximate Standard Error
50 or less	15
100	20
200	30
500	45
1,000	65
2,000	90
5,000	140
10,000	200
20,000	280
50,000	450
100,000	630
500,000	1,400

Users wishing to determine the approximate error due to sampling for any given cell of data, based upon the 20% sample, should choose the standard error value corresponding to the cell value that is closest to the value of the given cell in the census tabulation. When using the obtained standard error value, in general the user can be reasonably certain that, for the enumerated population, the true value (discounting all forms of error other than sampling) lies within plus or minus three times the standard error (e.g., for a cell value of 1,000, the range would be 1,000 ± (3 x 65) or 1,000 ± 195).

The standard errors given in the table above will not apply to population or universe (persons, households, dwellings or families) totals or subtotals for the geographic area under consideration (see Sampling and Weighting). The effect of sampling for these cells can be determined by comparison with a corresponding 100% data publication.

The effect of the particular sample design and weighting procedure used in the 1996 Census will vary, however, from one characteristic to another and from one geographic area to another. The standard error values in the table may, therefore, understate or overstate the error due to sampling.

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 Census.